

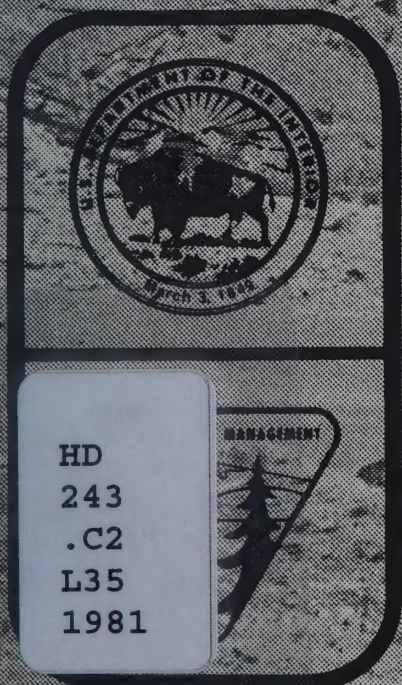
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PUBLIC LANDS CALIFORNIA

LEGEND

- BLM OFFICE
- CONSERVATION AREA BOUNDARY
- PUBLIC LAND
- NATIONAL FOREST
- NATIONAL PARK & MONUMENT
- MILITARY RESERVATION
- INDIAN RESERVATION
- NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SCALE

0 5 10 20 30 40 50 Miles



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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UNDERSTANDING CALIFORNIA

California is the Nation's most populous state and the third largest in area -- its 100 million acres ranking behind only Alaska and Texas. Its population of 23.6 million, 10 percent of all the people in the United States, exceeds that of all the other public lands states combined. California's Congressional Delegation totals 43, compared to a total of only 31 Congressional representatives all together in the other public lands states. If California were an independent nation, its gross economic product would rank seventh among the nations of the world -- between Great Britain and the People's Republic of China. Its civilian government also is huge and complex, with 130 departments, boards and commissions; 135,000 civil service employees; and 75,000 employees of the State's highest education system.

California is an urbanized, industrial state; yet, agriculture remains its number-one industry. Forestry, minerals, outdoor recreation and tourism are important elements of its economy. Manufacturing industries include aircraft, aerospace, electronics, automobiles, chemicals, textiles, food and forest products. Only New York has a greater concentration of mass communications media.

The diversity of California is illustrated by its topography, from the highest point in the 48 contiguous states at 14,496-foot Mount Whitney to the lowest at 286 feet below sea level at Badwater in Death Valley. Virtually every life zone in the United States can be found somewhere in California.

The public lands comprise one-sixth of California, or 16.5 million acres, and are as diverse as the state itself -- from the rugged coastline and dense fir forests of the King Range to the dunes, mountain ranges, playas, and Joshua Tree Forests of the California Desert. The public lands include areas in the Coast Range, the sagebrush-pinyon juniper country of the Great Basin, the oak-grass hills of the Mother Lode, whitewater rivers, and the rugged mountains of the Sierra Nevada. The public lands provide habitat for virtually all of California's antelope, significant portions of the state's deer herds, and most of the Tule Elk and Desert Bighorn Sheep. These lands also make important economic contributions through oil and gas leasable minerals, geothermal energy, grazing and timber production, as well as open space for throngs of recreationists from birdwatchers to motorcycle riders, from hang gliders to sand sailers.

The Federal Government spent \$61.4 billion in California in FY 1980. But, of all the Federal departments, the least amount -- \$470 million, or less than one percent -- was spent by the Department of the Interior. Of that \$470 million spent by Interior, only \$21.8 million was spent by BLM to manage the lands and resources of one-sixth of the surface area of this State! This same trend continues today.

BLM-CALIFORNIA

The California BLM organization administers 18 million acres of public land: 16.5 million in California, which is one-sixth the land surface of the State; and 1.5 million acres in Nevada. In addition, BLM-California is responsible for 2.5 million acres of sub-surface mineral reserves under private lands. The State Office manages BLM programs state-wide through five District Offices — Bakersfield, Desert (Riverside), Redding, Susanville and Ukiah. Districts are further divided into Resource Areas, with three each in the Redding and Susanville Districts, two in Ukiah, four in Bakersfield, and six in the Desert District. Most of the Resource Area offices are detached at some distance from the District Offices, placing them near the lands they manage and close to the people with whom they deal. This structure places more personnel "on the ground" and has resulted in more efficient management of lands and resources, and better services to the public.

The BLM workforce in California consists of 750 authorized positions, including 450 which are Permanent Full-Time and 300 WAE, along with a fluctuating number of Temporary employees. The operating budget in California for FY 1981 is \$25.6 million. Total receipts, which include geothermal bonus bids and rentals, oil and gas leases, timber sales, recreation use and grazing fees, averaged \$18.9 million annually over the five-year period 1974-1978, and are projected to average \$39.6 million per year in the ten-year period 1979-1988.

Public lands under BLM-California jurisdiction range from densely forested sections on the North Coast to the Desert in the South. These lands contain some of the nation's prime geothermal resources as well as other energy sources and valuable minerals. They contain 240,000 acres of commercial timber land and nearly 10 million acres of grazing land. Some 17 million visitor days of recreation use occur annually on these lands; and scenic, wildlife, wilderness, and environmental values are abundant throughout.

The only two National Conservation Areas in the United States — the King Range and the California Desert — are located in the state and are managed by BLM-California. The King Range comprises 60,000 acres of scenic land on the North Coast; and the California Desert spans over 25 million acres (one-fourth of the State's land surface), of which 12.5 million acres are public lands.

A BLM Outer Continental Shelf office is located in Los Angeles, with OCS responsible for the California, Oregon, and Washington coastlines. However, this office is administered directly by BLM's Washington, D.C., headquarters and does not come under the assigned responsibilities of BLM's California State Office except for processing personnel actions. The OCS program is not included in the report.

BLM-California (Con't)

LANDS ADMINISTERED

California:	16.5 million acres
Nevada:	1.5 million acres
Total Public Lands	18.0 million acres
Mineral Reserve Lands	2.5 million acres

AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL

Permanent Full-Time	450
WAE-Part Time	300
Total Employees	750

FY 1981 OPERATING BUDGET:

\$25.6 million

AVERAGE ANNUAL RECEIPTS

Average past 5 years:	33.3 million
Projected average next 10 years:	75.2 million

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW: CALIFORNIA*

(Dollar amounts in thousands)

A. FUNDING LEVELS: 1978-80

Management Expenditures

<u>Appropriation, Activity & Project</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>	<u>FY 1980</u>	<u>FY 1981</u>
<u>Management of Lands & Resources</u>			
Energy & Minerals Management	\$ 1,472	\$ 1,930	\$ 2,070
Lands & Realty Management	1,543	1,743	1,790
Renewable Resource Development,	12,241	9,837	12,830
Protection & Management			
Planning & Data Management	1,984	2,776	2,050
Cadastral Survey	1,582	1,821	2,140
Enforcement	102	110	180
 TOTAL MLR:	 \$18,924	 \$18,217	 \$21,060
 <u>Acquisition, Construction and Maintenance</u>			
Acquisition & Construction	\$ 3,203	\$ 2,203	\$ 2,200
Maintenance	1,031	819	1,070
 TOTAL AC&M	 \$ 4,234	 \$ 3,022	 \$ 3,270
 <u>Reimbursable Service Charges</u>	 \$ 62	 \$ 96	 \$ 790
 <u>Range Improvements</u>	 \$ 755	 \$ 358	 \$ 480
 <u>Recreation, Develop. & Operation</u>	 \$ 129	 \$ 104	 \$ -0-***
 TOTAL MANAGEMENT BUDGET	 \$24,104	 \$21,797	 \$25,600
 SHARED REVENUES (Allocated)	 \$19,070	 \$24,121**	 \$26,000**
 PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAXES	 \$13,667	 \$12,761**	 \$ 6,000**

* Does not include Outer Continental Shelf

** Estimated

*** Separate appropriation abolished in FY 1981 and transferred to Renewable Resources and Maintenance.

B. RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF COMMODITIES IN CALIFORNIA: FY-80

Mineral Leasing

Oil and Gas	\$41,871,057.17
Phosphate	2,695.77
Potash	675,300.47
Sodium	4,082,016.32
Geothermal	867,334.22
Coal	80.00
All other	78,141.81

TOTAL ML-ACT RECEIPTS	\$47,576,625.76
-----------------------	-----------------

Sale of Land and Material

Land	\$ 328,175.75
Timber	2,565,974.97
All other	287,660.07

TOTAL SALE OF L & M	\$ 4,181,810.79
---------------------	-----------------

Grazing

Section 3 Lands	\$ 290,726.49
Section 15 Lands	362,810.23

TOTAL GRAZING RECEIPTS	\$ 653,536.72
Fees and Commissions	1,510,833.65
Rights of Way	209,610.79
Rent of Land	2,309,985.07
Royalties	16,807,065.05
Other	14,831.61

TOTAL	\$72,264,299.44
-------	-----------------

C. REVENUE SHARING PAYMENT

Allocations made to the state of California in FY 1980

Source of Revenue

Payment under Section 35 of
the Mineral Leasing Act of
February 25, 1980.
(the state's share of 50%
of Bonuses, Royalties and
rentals)

\$ 23,788,312.89

Payments under the
Taylor Grazing Act of
1934, Sections 3 and 15

\$ 217,745.95

Payments of five per cent
of net proceeds derived
from sale of public lands
and materials within the
State pursuant to
Public Law 136 of
August 31, 1951

\$ 114,787.50

TOTAL:

\$ 24,120,846.34

D. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Local governments in California received a total of over \$12.7 million from the Bureau of Land Management for FY 1980 under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Act (Public Law 94-565). The payments are made annually in lieu of property taxes which would be levied if certain lands were in private ownership. A breakdown of entitlement acres* and the payments made in FY 1980 to California counties follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Entitlement Acres</u>	<u>Total Paid During FY 1980</u>
Alameda	1,650	\$ 1,219
Alpine	412,484	40,692
Amador	87,632	8,632
Butte	150,377	14,812
Calaveras	142,368	14,023
Colusa	100,842	16,096
Contra Costa	1,500	1,108
Del Norte	461,175	129,218
El Dorado	522,653	51,481
Fresno	1,488,028	146,681
Glenn	204,568	20,150
Humboldt	464,752	1,771,897
Imperial**	1,191,126	2,164,347
Inyo	5,488,427	508,576

* Entitlement acres include lands owed by the United States that are in the National Parks System or National Forest System, public lands administered by BLM, or lands dedicated to the use of water resource development projects (Army Corps of Engineers or Water and Power Resources Service).

** A single additional adjustment of \$1,284,402 was made to Imperial County based on allocations adjusted for fiscal year 1979, bringing the total to \$2,164,347.

(m o r e)

<u>County</u>	<u>Entitlement Acres</u>	<u>Total Paid During FY 1980</u>
Kern	1,087,377	\$ 632,977
Kings	10,487	6,088
Lake	377,258	50,509
Lassen	1,652,514	163,487
Los Angeles	679,357	436,265
Madera	498,561	49,108
Marin	70,418	553,346
Mariposa	511,158	93,946
Mendocino	307,336	73,550
Merced	41,844	30,359
Modoc	1,683,255	165,801
Mono	1,709,598	254,393
Monterey	371,299	269,372
Napa	61,095	44,694
Nevada	185,928	18,314
Orange	54,593	38,024
Placer	355,110	34,978
Plumas	1,140,919	112,381
Riverside	2,399,080	972,209
Sacramento	4,047	2,989
San Benito	125,476	87,360
San Bernardino	8,280,342	918,759
San Diego	470,195	329,123
San Francisco	2,381	52,329
San Joaquin	714	528

(more)

<u>County</u>	<u>Entitlement Acres</u>	<u>Total Paid During FY 1980</u>
San Luis Obispo	357,534	\$ 248,267
San Mateo	80	—
Santa Barbara	649,875	468,476
Santa Clara	7,680	5,490
Santa Cruz	12	—
Shasta	962,626	103,401
Sierra	423,117	41,677
Siskiyou	2,457,927	242,114
Solano	4,497	3,322
Sonoma	24,593	18,122
Stanislaus	5,245	3,615
Sutter	0	—
Tehama	443,073	43,762
Trinity	1,495,244	147,943
Tulare	1,516,695	603,193
Tuolumne	1,091,172	113,326
Ventura	570,994	411,410
Yolo	28,494	20,991
Yuba	61,612	6,069
TOTALS:	<u>42,898,394</u>	<u>\$12,760,936</u>

PRIORITY HIGHLIGHTS

Background and History

The California State Lands Commission was established in 1975 to manage the state's lands and resources. The Commission is composed of the Governor, the Attorney General, and the State Lands Commissioner. The Commission's primary responsibility is to manage the state's lands and resources in a manner that is consistent with the public interest. The Commission has a long history of managing the state's lands and resources, and it has a strong reputation for its commitment to the public interest.

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Priority Highlights

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Priority Highlights

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COMMUNITY EXPANSION

Program Definition and Magnitude

Public land throughout much of California exists as scattered parcels, many of which are completely surrounded by private lands or are located within or near communities. BLM-California manages approximately 50,000 acres of public land located within one to two miles of smaller communities with populations of less than 10,000. Another 116,000 acres of public lands are located within five miles of larger communities of more than 25,000 population. The growth in the west has prompted the Secretary of the Interior to request the Governors of all western states to identify public lands needed for community expansion, i.e., schools, parks, housing, etc.

The two mechanisms for providing these lands to state, county, or community governments are the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP), and land sales under Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

Program Objectives

-- Assure that public purpose proposals are given priority attention. BLM, with the assistance of the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, will develop a plan of action for processing each request from communities, counties, and other local governmental entities.

-- Process requests within a realistic timeframe. All requests will be processed in conjunction with the Bureau's planning system and through individual environmental analyses.

Program Status

BLM-California currently has on hand approximately 65 R&PP proposals and several land sale proposals it is processing. Major categories of cases include:

1. R&PP, State of California, Parks and Recreation Department, additions to existing parks or new recreational areas -- 41,062 acres;
2. R&PP, sanitary landfills for various communities and local county governments -- 670 acres;
3. Land sale, Community of Bombay Beach for township expansion -- 480 acres. Other existing applications include school and church sites, local recreation areas and cemeteries.

The Secretary's request to the Governor of California has generated approximately 25 additional requests for land. Public needs outlined in these requests are as follows:

1. Public lands needed for community housing -- approximately 4,250 acres (public sale under FLPMA);
2. Public lands needed for local parks and recreational facilities -- 5,600 acres (R&PP sale or lease);
3. Public lands needed for community services, i.e., landfills, cemeteries, water storage, schools, fire stations, road maintenance stations, industrial parks, etc. -- 2,100 acres (R&PP sale or lease).

Major Issues

At the present time, the one major issue directly affecting the success of this program is BLM's capability to process these cases on a priority basis. Disposal of public lands through the R&PP Act or by public sale is complex and time-consuming because of numerous legal and regulatory requirements. The decentralization of casework processing will place more of the responsibilities with District and Area offices. This will result in increased efficiency in processing cases and in greater responsiveness to local concerns.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Program Definition and Magnitude

The increasing demand for energy is greatly impacting the management of California public lands. These demands range from power plant site proposals to oil and gas leasing. In Southern California, nearly all the proposals involve, in one way or another, public lands in the California Desert Conservation Area for either on-site power development, transmission, or transport of fossil fuel components.

In addition, California has the most significant geothermal program in the United States. The Department of Energy estimates that 80 per cent of U.S. geothermal energy potential is in California, and half of this potential is located under Federal lands. Non-competitive geothermal lease applications in California cover in excess of 996,000 acres of BLM and Forest Service land. These are scattered statewide with most in low potential areas for electric energy but would have potential for direct heat utilization.

On-shore oil and gas leasing in California is primarily from producing fields located in the Bakersfield District. By 1979, there had been issued 594 leases in Kern County, encompassing 151,312 acres. Mineral leasing is a consistently high revenue producer in terms of sales and royalties from which funds are deposited in the general fund of the United States Treasury. Thirty-seven per cent goes into the Reclamation fund, 13 per cent into the general fund, and 50 per cent of the revenue derived is returned to the State of California.

BLM-California has the lead on many major energy projects -- such as the Western Leg of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, the Kerckhoff Power Plant, the Southern California Crossover, Windfarms, the San Joaquin Valley Pipeline, the LNG Terminal and Pipeline, Lucerne Valley Peaking Station, and the Ivanpah Power Generator project. BLM-California provides coordinating support for the Intermountain Power Project, the Palo Verde-Devers Transmission Line, the Rocky Mountain Pipeline Project, the Eastern Interconnect Project, the Bisti Coal Project and the Devers-to-Serrano project.

Program Objectives

- Assure that energy development proposals involving public land are given timely priority attention to meet national energy goals.
- Consider proposals through the BLM planning system and environmental analysis to determine proper land use allocations, impacts and mitigation for projects proposed by both industry and governmental agencies.
- Concentrate leasing effort on the high potential geothermal areas for most cost-beneficial results. Increase commitment to environmental baseline monitoring within areas of geothermal development. Monitor development to insure compliance with lease stipulations.

Program Status

Ongoing energy projects for FY 1981-1982 include the following:

1. Western Leg, Alaskan Natural Gas Transportation System -- The right-of-way grant has been made for the prebuild segment of the system in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. The notice to proceed for the prebuild segment was issued on December 8, 1980, with construction currently anticipated to be complete by November 1981. Work is continuing on coordinating site-specific stipulations for the prebuild segment and the remainder of the line;
2. Devers-Palo Verde 500 KV Transmission Line -- The right-of-way grant for the California segment has been made. Construction activities on public lands in California will continue to require monitoring to insure compliance with the stipulations contained in the grant;
3. Kerckhoff Power Plant -- The right-of-way grant has been made. Monitoring of construction compliance will continue until the project is completed;
4. IPP Transmission Line from Utah to Southern California -- Los Angeles Water and Power has been granted a right-of-way for construction of the line in the California Desert. Construction schedules call for transmission line construction to begin in December 1981. Construction compliance monitoring will be necessary during construction;
5. LNG Terminal and Pipeline -- Construction has been delayed because of controversy over the terminal site. PG&E has dropped participation in construction of the terminal. Filing for a right-of-way grant is anticipated by the end of 1981 or the first of 1982;
6. The Rocky Mountain Pipeline Project is currently in the EIS phase, with the EIS scheduled for public review and comment in July 1981;
7. Southern California Gas Pipeline Crossover (Blythe to Needles) -- This pipeline will be constructed with the Rocky Mountain Pipeline;
8. Arizona Interconnection Project Transmission System -- A proposed 500 KV transmission line on which the Arizona State Office has the lead. It will supply electrical energy from Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station and Imperial Valley geothermal power to the San Miguel switchyard near San Diego. The EIS is being coordinated between PUC and BLM;
9. Lucerne Valley Peaking Station -- This is a combined cycle 1290 megawatt plant for fuel oil storage, fuel oil pipeline, water line, transmission lines and switchyard. A 6-month delay has been requested by Southern California Edison. EIS-EA work is continuing;

10. San Joaquin Valley Pipeline -- This is a proposed heated oil pipeline to be undertaken in concert by ARCO, Shell, Champlin, and Chevron to extend from McKittrick to Long Beach. Heating is necessary because the so-called "heavy crude" which this line would carry would not flow through it at temperatures usually encountered in the region. The feasibility study has been completed. BLM is waiting to hear when the project sponsors wish to file for right-of-way;

11. Bisti Coal Project -- The New Mexico State Office has the lead on this potentially large coal-fired generating plant in New Mexico which could transmit energy to California. The California State Office will coordinate all activities when a sponsor in California has been selected;

12. San Geronio Pass Wind Energy -- The Bureau has received several applications for lease of public lands in this prime area. For wind energy development, some of the applications overlap. There is also interest in lands of private or other jurisdiction. BLM, California Energy Commission and Riverside County are cooperating in a single EIS for the whole area. The EIS is scheduled for completion in March 1982;

13. Ivanpah Power Generating Project -- Proposed by Southern California Edison Company for a coal fired generating plant. All activities leading to issuance of the grant for right-of-way will be coordinated with the Desert District;

14. Geothermal activity is focused on all areas in the State which have lease applications pending or unofficial KGRAS available:

Competitive Sale Areas:

Coso Hot Springs
Geysers - Calistoga
East Mesa
Mono-Long Valley
Randsburg
East Brawley
Glass Mountain
Lassen Hot Springs
Bodie
Ford Dry Lake
Beckworth Peak

Glamis Dunes
Salton Sea
Wendell-Amadee
Lake City-Surprise Valley
Little Horse Mountain
Lovelady Ridge
Saline Valley
Sespe Hot Springs
Knoxville
Whittier Springs

Presently, BLM-California has 50,185 acres under competitive geothermal lease and 24,899 acres under noncompetitive lease. On BLM leases, 78 geothermal deep exploration wells have been drilled, and seven have been abandoned. One geothermal power plant has been approved by BLM on public land this year in northern California, and one is pending; these are major plants of 110 megawatts each at the Geysers.

Geothermal FAR and leasing schedules have been developed and initiated for all areas with identified resources in California. As more tracts come under lease, surface resource management of leased tracts and compliance work with leases will increase dramatically. Although a major effort is required to complete inventories and environmental analyses prior to leasing, the work really is just beginning when the lease is offered. A major competitive oil and gas sale was held this year with two more scheduled. 750,000 acres of public land are under oil and gas leases in California. Annual production is about 18 million barrels of oil and 10 billion cubic feet of natural gas. An additional 75,000 acres of non-competitive oil and gas lease applications have been made for lands in the CDCA. These are based on the projection of the "Overthrust Belt" into Nevada, Arizona and California, and also include lands in the Imperial Valley which projects into California from the Gulf of Baja, California.

Major Issues

1. Early knowledge of proposed projects affecting public land is necessary since funding for the program is by advance deposit from the applicant. A system of tracking projects from their beginning to completion is necessary. Close coordination with other Federal, State, and local agencies needs to continue and improve in order that the applicant will not face unnecessary delays.

2. Advocates of rapid energy development are critical of BLM in California for not making Federal land available more quickly for geothermal lease. On the other hand, conservationists are concerned about the extensive land and environmental impacts of geothermal production and are critical of BLM for processing applications without full EISS or completed MFPs.

3. Leasing prior to land use planning has the potential of conflicting with multiple-use management. BLM-California believes that issuing a geothermal lease is a commitment to development and an encumbrance on the land and should be analyzed fully before such commitments are made. This opinion is not universally shared.

4. Recent developments in solar energy and new or changed regulations have made mini-hydroelectric plants very attractive to developers who are seeking permits to place them on public lands. This results in further increases in our workload (see Bakersfield District section for more on this).

FORESTLAND MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The Forest Management Program in California is second only to Oregon's in BLM -- 232,000 acres of productive forest land, and more than 600,000 acres of noncommercial timber and woodland. Commercial forest land, managed either wholly or in part for timber production, includes 143,000 acres of productive forest base and contains approximately 3.0 billion board-feet of commercial timber. Much of the forested land is on scattered tracts requiring land survey and access across private land. The Ukiah District is the primary timber-producing district. Sustained Yield Unit (SYU) #13, producing 8.5 million board-feet on 49,000 acres, and the King Range Conservation Area which has its own SYU #8, producing approximately 1.5 million board-feet annually on 12,000 acres, are both in the Ukiah District. Forest management programs in the Redding, Susanville, and Bakersfield Districts, comprising SYU #15, produce 12.0 million board-feet annually on 82,000 acres.

Program Objectives

-- Develop and market timber to the full productive capability of the timber lands under multiple use and sustained yield principles based on the allocation of forest lands to timber production under the Bureau's planning system and the assessment of environmental impacts.

-- Develop a forestland management strategy which includes consideration of all uses within forestland areas.

Program Status

The current forest inventory was completed in 1980. It is presently being supplemented with intensive operation inventory data to replace statistical estimates of reforestation needs and priorities of timber harvest. Pending approval of the final Allowable Cut Plan, which will follow documentation of the management decision on the Timber Management EIS and EA, we will be operating at a calculated sustained yield rate of about 22.5 million board-foot harvest annually, with a gross receipt value of approximately \$3 million.

Reforestation and site and stand improvement are commensurate with this level of harvest -- 450,000 seedlings planted on 750 acres in 1981. A considerable portion of this work has been accomplished by YACC and CCC crews. Project areas are prepared for planting by BLM equipment or by contract as necessary to reforest the backlog of understocked productive forest lands.

Major Issues

1. Many commercial timber stands are now overmature and not yet subjected to intensive forest management practices. This, along with problems of understocking, has resulted in an estimated productivity of only 40 per cent of capability on much of the forest lands.

2. Needs in addition to timber management have been identified as prerequisite to a successful harvest and management plan. These are legal access, physical access, property line determination and environmental assessment. Difficulty in accomplishing and maintaining funding and lead time in these critical support tasks grows each year.

3. Public concerns (primarily in the North Coast area) present newer and more complex problems each year. The Redwood controversy, Big Butte wilderness area, brush conversion by herbicide spraying, objections to management plans for areas adjacent to rural subdivisions, and identification of rivers to be included in the Wild and Scenic Rivers program are a few of these controversial issues.

4. Actions associated with forestland management are still usually considered in a piecemeal fashion. A total forestland management policy and strategy has not been formulated.

MINERALS (NON-ENERGY)

Program Definition and Magnitude

For all mineral commodities, California ranks third nationwide in production and first in total value. The California Desert Conservation Area produces about half of all the state's minerals, leads the nation in rare earths, asbestos and borax; and has high potential for iron, uranium, aluminum, precious metals, copper, talc, gypsum, and salines.

On public lands, California ranks second in the nation in the production of saleable minerals: \$2.5 million annually. Leasable mineral production ranks California second in potash (200,000 tons/year) and sodium (one million tons/year). No production figures are available for locatable minerals from public lands, but there are more than 90,000 mining claims on file in the Bureau's State Office.

Program Objectives

- Provide for the production of non-energy mineral resources from the public lands in California with responsible care for other resources and environmental values.

- Minimize surface damage to other resources by implementation of the Bureau's Surface Management Regulations in cooperation with state and local agencies and the mineral industry.

- Maintain and improve our efficient system of Mining Claim Recordation in accordance with FLMPA.

Program Status

BLM-California has established a new and innovative mineral inventory process as part of the California Desert Plan and is now expanding that system for statewide coverage. Mineral patent application processing is nearly current. The Material Sales Program is meeting production needs but is not yet fully funded. Mining Claim Recordation is going into its fifth year with 90,000 claims filed, and adjudication is now becoming current.

Major Issue

1. The Department of the Interior (BLM) has the responsibility for mining claim validation on all Federal lands. This responsibility is not understood by the general public and causes confusion/controversy when Federal lands other than BLM are involved.

MINING CLAIM RECORDATION

Program Definition and Magnitude

October 22, 1979, was the final day for recording unpatented mining claims located on or before October 21, 1976, under FLPMA. A total of 58,000 claims had been filed with the California State Office by that date. This included "old" and "new" claims. Though October 22, 1979 was considered to be the peak of the recordation process, filing of claims has continued at an accelerated pace. The total recordations have reached 90,000 (through May 30, 1981). All claims have been entered into the Automated Data Processing System, providing a reference to claims by geographic area, claim name, and claim owner.

A microfilm system has been added to the Recordation Unit. Microfilming of case files began in January 1980. This is a tremendous space-saving program. Almost all cases have now been filed. At least 70 cubic feet in saved space is represented in these microfilmed cases.

Program Status

Under FLPMA all mining claims that are located on public land must be recorded with BLM.

In order to be accepted for recordation, a mining claimant must submit the following documents within 90 days of the date of location of the claim:

1. Location notice;
2. Map or sketch;
3. \$5.00 filing fee.

If a request for recordation is submitted that does not have sufficient documentation or is beyond the time limit, all materials are returned to the claimant within three days, along with a letter explaining the problem.

There are basically four steps involved in the recordation on mining claims that are timely and complete. There are an average of 1,500 requests received every month.

1. An accounting technician in the Public Contact Section assigns a case file serial number, receipts the filing fee and sends a receipt to the claimant.

2. The land status should be checked on all files. Due to a shortage of personnel only a maximum of ten per cent of the requests are checked. As of April 1981, 69,700 files needed land status checked.

3. Those files that have been checked as well as all unchecked files are forwarded to the computer terminal for recordation (input into the Denver computer). The Automated Data Processing System provides reference to claims by geographic area, claim name and claim owner.

4. After recordation the case file is microfilmed and returned to the claimant.

Microfilming of case files began in January 1980 as a space saving program. While we are able to microfilm current recordation requests, there is a backlog of approximately 65,000 cases on file that still need to be micro-filmed and returned to the claimants.

A. Evidence of Assessment Work/Intent to Hold

The owner of an unpatented mining claim shall, on or before December 30 of each calendar year following the calendar year in which the claim is located, file a copy of evidence of assessment work or a notice of intention to hold the mining claim.

There are four steps to recording evidence of assessment of intent to hold.

1. An accounting technician in the Public Contact Section time stamps the documents. About 60,000 were received in 1980.

2. A legal technician in the Recordation Unit receives the file and verifies that the mining claim serial number is stated on the documents. If the serial numbers are not stated, the clerk will research for the serial number. About 15,000 needed researching.

3. Information from the documents are coded for recordation (input on the terminals) and an "acknowledgement of receipt" card is sent to the claimant.

4. The recordation is done from the coded form while the document(s) is(are) forwarded for microfilming and return to the claimant.

B. Abandoned and Void Decisions

Starting in January of each year, decisions need to be issued on all late filings and for all claims that had no evidence of work or intent to hold. This work is handled by legal technicians. For 1979, 9,538 claims required decisions, which were completed March 1981. For 1980, 17,232 claims required decisions, an 81 per cent increase over 1979. These decisions were completed in June 1981.

Major Issues

1. Adjudication of land status is being performed in most cases but due to shortage of personnel, it is not proceeding as rapidly as we would like.

2. Filing of mining claims is continuing at an accelerated pace which entails increased numbers of evidence of assessment work/intent to hold documents that must be processed. An increased number of abandoned and void decisions must also be made. In an effort to stay current with the recordation process, it is not possible to check and adjudicate land status in a timely manner because of extreme staff shortages.

3. To microfilm the backlog of cases on file, a substantial amount of money (\$150,000) would be necessary for contracting purposes. Without receiving assistance by contracting, at our current rate of microfilming backlogged cases it will take at least 10 years to finish.

MINERALS (NON-ENERGY) :

MINING REGULATIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

At the present time, BLM has authority to regulate mining activity on all lands it administers. Regulations for reclamation were issued effective January 1, 1981, for all mining claims on Bureau-administered lands. BLM must now coordinate with state agencies and counties which have similar duties under surface mining law covering essentially all mining in California.

Program Objectives

-- Manage mining activity in accordance with the law with consideration of other uses and resources of the public lands.

-- Optimize mineral production on public lands while protecting the productive potential of these lands for all their other resource values.

Program Status

43 CFR 3802 Wilderness Regulations have been issued, and 43 CFR 3809 Surface Management Final Regulations were released on November 24, 1980. Staff coordination with the State Division of Mines and Geology as well as key counties is now underway to assure that county permits meet our standards and enforcement requirements, as determined on a case-by-case basis. Memorandums of Understanding have been signed with 11 counties and have been proposed to 11 more counties. The mining issue is extremely sensitive both to industry which fears over-regulation and to conservation groups which demand maximum protection of environmental values.

Major Issues

1. Conflict may develop between mining activity and wilderness values in the Wilderness Study Areas established through the inventory process.

Implementation

By October 1, 1981, the Bureau of Land Management will process an estimated 243 Plans of Operation and 65 Notices of Intent filed under provisions 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 within California.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Three types of ranges are managed by BLM: Great Basin, Desert Arid, and Mediterranean Annual. All three types occur on public lands in California, and the Mediterranean Annual is unique to California.

Livestock Grazing of Public Lands in California*

Licenses and Leases	874
Cattle and Horses	114,000
Sheep	64,000
Total AIM's	400,000
Acres Subject to Grazing	10,000,000

Program Objectives

- Manage grazing on public lands within the vegetative resource capabilities for livestock production while providing for other resource needs.
- Prevent domestic livestock trespass.
- Ensure that Federal investments in range projects are allocated wisely and maintained to retain their utility through the identification of specific range categories established in the National Rangeland Policy.

Program Status

Thirty per cent (4 million acres) of California's range lands have established trend studies on them. Based on this sampling, it is estimated that 2,700,000 acres are improving, 5,100,000 acres are static, and 2,200,000 acres are declining. Trends in range should improve markedly once intensive livestock management is implemented.

Following the completion of grazing Environmental Statements and as funding permits, intensive livestock management systems along with monitoring will be permitted. In 1982, this will involve some 12 million acres. The implementation of intensive livestock management involves a major investment in range facilities on the ground, as well as changes in livestock grazing practices.

Livestock trespass is being handled on a case-by-case basis. The total magnitude of livestock trespass is not presently known.

* Also see Wild Horse and Burro Program page.

We have, thus far, issued 29 grazing decisions in the Tulead/Homecamp area. Thirteen were appealed, of which one has been heard, and three appellants dropped their appeals. The project work is 55 per cent complete. In Cowhead/Massacre we will issue 10 decisions in FY-81 and 13 in FY-82. In the California desert there will be 77 decisions issued and five AMPs will be developed by November 30, 1981. In Mt. Dome 27 decisions will be issued by the end of this fiscal year.

An increase of Range Improvement funding through the return of an additional 25 per cent previously retained at the Headquarters Office should facilitate the on-the-ground construction and maintenance.

Major Issues

The livestock industry and concerned environmental organizations, which have both been extremely supportive of BLM's efforts in California, are becoming seriously frustrated by long delays in implementing sound grazing management programs and projects on the ground.

RANGE MANAGEMENT:

GRAZING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the court-ordered BLM program resulting from the suit filed by the Natural Resources Defense Council, BLM-California is preparing 15 Environmental Impact Statements between 1975 and 1988. This effort will cost approximately \$8 million from inventory to final statement. This figure does not include the California Desert Conservation Area EIS, costs incurred by offices outside California, or any implementation of intensive livestock management.

Program Objective

-- Insure that environmental impacts of livestock grazing are understood, shared with the public, and taken into account in management decisions.

Program Status

To date, we have completed the following EIS's:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Acres Public Lands</u>
Tuledad/Homecamp	642,000
California Desert	11,000,000
Mt. Dome	42,000
Eastern San Diego County	94,000
TOTAL:	11,778,000

By the end of FY-81, we will have also completed: Benton/Owens Valley -- 530,000 acres; and Cal Neva -- 642,000 acres. In FY-82, we are scheduled to complete: Bodie Coleville -- 250,000 acres; and Willow Creek -- 299,000 acres.

Major Issues

1. There is significant disagreement on the best and most realistic way to allocate and analyze impacts on vegetative resources. BLM-California believes that allocation, analysis, and management by utilization and monitoring is the most effective way of meeting our objectives for proper range management.

2. We are attempting to obtain permission to exempt three areas from the EIS process for grazing since grazing does not appear to be an issue in these three areas. These areas are: Yokoyo -- 412,000 acres; Ohay -- 115,000 acres; and Honey Lake/Beckworth -- 43,000 acres. This will save \$336,000 and not imperil resources.

OFF-ROAD VEHICLES

Program Definition and Magnitude

There are more than 1.5 million off-road vehicles (ORVs) within the State of California. The 43,000 miles of vehicle routes and the various "open" areas located on the public lands are significant-use areas for these vehicles. About 125 competitive vehicle events are scheduled each year on the public lands involving some 60,000 participants and 200,000 spectators. The Bureau collects about \$60,000 from authorized competitive events each year. No other resource-related issue has generated more public concern than the use of ORVs on public lands. At the same time, this is a significant recreation opportunity for individuals and families wanting to get away from urban living.

Program Objectives

- To provide for facilities and supervision sufficient to ensure user safety and enjoyment of the ORV experience.
- To provide for ORV use on public lands where appropriate as determined through the land use planning process.
- To manage ORV use to minimize conflicts among different types of ORV users as well as between ORV and other resource values.

Program Status

Although nearly static, the slow growth of the off-road vehicle use continues to create pressure to use additional public lands. To help meet this need the Bureau is participating in the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle Grant Program to acquire legal access, develop and enhance motorized vehicle use on the public lands.

The California Desert Plan outlines the motorized vehicle designations for 12.5 million acres of public land in the CDCA. Based on the decisions of the plan and in accordance with legal requirements, all public lands within the CDCA have been designated as open, closed, or limited for motorized vehicle use. The motorized vehicle designations became effective with the approval of the Desert Plan. However, a great deal of work, in close cooperation with the public, still remains in order to transform the plan designations into tangible on-the-ground identifications specific to individual routes. Motorized vehicle designation efforts continue outside the CDCA.

Major Issues

1. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act provides for ORV use "where appropriate." Certain Executive Orders require the prevention of ORV use that causes "adverse impact" to natural resources. There is continuing disagreement among ORV enthusiasts and environmental groups regarding the interpretation of these terms.

2. Several legal actions are pending relative to the use of ORVs on the public lands.

3. At this time, there are not sufficient scientifically valid data on the impacts of ORV use of soils, vegetation, wildlife and air quality.

4. We would like to standardize areas and not do EAs every year on the same places.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT:

PACIFIC CREST TRAIL

Program Definition and Magnitude

The 2,350 mile Pacific Crest Trail from the Mexican to the Canadian borders, through California, Oregon and Washington, was established by the National Trails System Act. Approximately 160 miles of the trail route on both public and private land are under the management responsibility of BLM-California. This route is primarily from the southern Sierra Nevada Range to the Mexican border.

Program Objectives

- Acquire and build the segments of the Pacific Crest Trail for which BLM is responsible in order to provide the public with a nationally significant border-to-border hiking and horse riding trail as mandated by law.
- Manage use of the trail consistent with adjacent land uses.

Program Status

BLM-California has completed 64 miles of trail construction in Southern California. Acquisition of additional trail easements has ceased at the present due to a lack of funds.

The trail exists on a temporary basis using existing trails in the general vicinity.

Major Issues

1. Some landowners have been unwilling to grant easements.
2. ORVs are using the completed parts of the trail illegally. Law enforcement authority does not exist to handle the problem.
3. Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund for trail easements and construction is needed to complete BLM's portion of the PCT.
4. The BLM segments are the last portion of the PCT not acquired and constructed.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT:

WHITE WATER RIVER MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

The popularity of white water recreation and its growth in recent years have placed significant pressures on BLM to manage this use. Nine rivers are receiving moderate to heavy white water use, and 11 more rivers offer such potential. On the Stanislaus River in 1979, 19,000 people floated the river commercially and 14,600 used the river in a noncommercial status. Commercial rafting companies grossed \$1,200,000 on the Stanislaus River alone in 1979. Requests for commercial permits on the upper Klamath River increased from two permits in 1980 to 54 in 1981.

Program Objective

— Develop management and protection plans for all identified white water rivers by 1981.

Program Status

Management and protection plans for the Stanislaus and Merced Rivers were in use during FY 1979. Commercial use of white water rivers is a manageable situation, relatively easy to control, and ongoing. Commercial permit systems are currently in effect on the Stanislaus and Merced Rivers and are working very successfully. Noncommercial users, however, are a continuing problem because of inferior equipment, litter, and fires. More than 30 deaths occurred among noncommercial users in one year alone on white water rivers in California. Only three of these were on rivers under BLM management. Regulation of private users through a permit system may become a future necessity if the situation continues to worsen. The problem of fair and equitable allocation of permits is a major problem generic to all river management Bureau-wide. River management policy guidelines are currently being developed in coordination with Oregon BLM.

Program Issues

1. Many times the BLM must assume the responsibility for visitor services and permits because the put-in and take-out areas and enroute camping areas are on public lands. California does not have any one agency to manage river use, thereby placing BLM in a management role by default.

Loss of the Stanislaus River white water rapids, by filling of the New Melones Reservoir over the next few years, will require transfer of present visitor use to other Northern California rivers.

3. Cache Creek, Klamath River, Eel River, Sacramento River, and Truckee River are all rivers which can provide recreational opportunities. Staffing and funding are needed to manage white water recreation use of these rivers.

SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT AND AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN

Program Definition and Magnitude

In the past, the natural history program has been primarily an identification effort aimed at unique resource values. However, with the advent of FLPMA in 1976 and its provision for Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC's), the critical area concept has been given renewed emphasis, not only for identifying critical resource values but also for protecting them. The President's 1980 environmental message directed the Bureau to "give special management attention" to significant areas on the public lands. This provided the impetus for the development of an overall management umbrella combining all the tools for the identification, management and protection of significant, unique and critical public land values under a coordinated thrust.

Program Objectives

-- Provide for the protection of all unique, critical and manageable resource values on the public lands within a coordinated framework that applies the most appropriate management tool within the Bureau's authority.

-- Monitor use and protection efforts, and identify and resolve conflicts in land use which prevent the proper protection of significant resource values.

Program Status

The 1979 Natural Area Inventory and Evaluation Report for the public lands identified a total of 49 natural areas state-wide amounting to approximately 461,309 acres. This is about 3.12 per cent of the public lands in California. The ACEC designations in the California Desert Plan significantly increased these figures.

The evaluation of natural areas in 1979 revealed the following: of the five areas reported to be in a declining condition in the 1978 inventory, two (Negit Island and Rainbow Basin) were again reported to be getting worse environmentally. Of the 16 new areas reported, three (Dove Springs, Great Falls Basin, and Sage/Horse Canyon) were reported in a declining condition. The Chuckwalla Valley Desert Lily and Dead Indian Creek areas were the only areas reported in the 1978 evaluation as in a stable condition but, in 1979, were reported to be in a declining condition. The primary reason reported by field offices for the worsening condition of these areas (except Negit Island) are visitor impacts, especially ORV use.

The effort to provide a coordinated "special area management" approach for field offices is presently in a transition stage. In the interim, the primary components are being refined and consolidated. Final Guidelines for

ACEC's appeared in the Federal Register in June 1980. An internal workshop for State Office ACEC coordinators was held, and public workshops were conducted during the summer.

Major Issues

1. On-site protective measures for significant resources are generally expensive, and patrolling consumes work-months needed elsewhere. Consequently, increased public education to enhance critical resource value appreciation and diminish the need for physical protective measures and personnel monitoring is essential. Interpretation and environmental awareness through an effective visitor management program should greatly reduce costly protection measures.

2. Natural water sources are an integral part of the eco-systems comprising many natural areas. It will be necessary to secure the permanent availability of water sources through water right acquisition for applicable natural areas.

3. Development of monitoring techniques to determine the value and extent of intensive management actions is needed.

WILDERNESS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Wilderness continues to be a major environmental issue in California. Although BLM Wilderness Study procedures are not yet final, the wilderness management issue is already affecting many areas, including energy development, mining, range, forestry, and ORV programs. This involves 230 Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs), with 6,979,000 acres of public land statewide.

Program Objectives

- Complete all wilderness studies by 1987 within assigned funding ceilings with minimum disruption to other ongoing Resource Programs.
- Complete submission of suitable Wilderness Reports for the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) by September 30, 1985. Possible acceleration of the effort is being considered.
- Complete Joint Studies with Forest Service lead on 35 WSAs by 1983.
- Develop management objectives for WSAs when they are designated.

Program Status

The wilderness inventory of all public lands in California is complete. Studies of WSAs, as part of our ongoing Planning Program, is dependent on the land use planning schedules and available funds. Until such time as these policies and funding levels are finalized, planning efforts within WSAs are tentative.

Wilderness Studies are underway as part of the following Bureau planning efforts:

-Alturas Resource Management Plan	Susanville District
-Southern Sierra Transition Management Framework Plan	Bakersfield District
-Redding Transition Management Framework Plan	Redding District
-Clear Lake	Ukiah District
-Western Counties Management Framework Plan Amendment	California Desert District

In addition, Wilderness Studies are underway as joint study efforts with the Forest Service for 35 WSAs which are contiguous with RARE II further planning areas. These studies are included as part of the forest management planning efforts for the following National Forests:

<u>FOREST</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>WSAs</u>
Inyo	Bakersfield	10
Los Padres	Bakersfield	10
Sequoia	Bakersfield	6
Tahoe	Bakersfield	1
Toiyabe	Bakersfield	1
Stanislaus	Bakersfield	1
Lassen	Redding	1
Plumas	Redding	1
Shasta Trinity	Redding	1
Mendocino	Ukiah	3

The Wilderness Report for 3,452,484 acres of nonsuitable WSAs in the CDCA has been submitted as part of the implementation of the California Desert Plan.

Interim Management of WSAs requires close coordination with other resource activities in order to insure the nonimpairment of their wilderness characteristics.

Major Issues

1. Acceleration of Wilderness Reporting is impacting program accomplishment of other efforts.

2. Protection of WSAs over a long term under Interim Management Policy will be difficult with existing funding.

3. Of the 5,529,517 acres in the CDCA, involving 136 WSAs, 3,452,484 acres have been recommended as unsuitable. These areas should be returned to multiple use status as soon as possible.

AIR QUALITY

Program Description and Objectives

Clear, clean air is one of the major features of the public lands in California, considered nearly pristine in many areas. It is one of the attractions which bring visitors to many of the public lands.

Air quality is an important consideration in many uses of the public lands and is affected by activities on a broad scale, both by the agency and by others. Examples of activities which affect air quality are recreation use, energy development, timber harvest, prescribed burns and waste disposal. Off-site use can also affect air quality on the public lands.

- Protect, enhance, and restore the visibility in the CCA.
- Develop a baseline of monitoring data for visibility and other air quality parameters in public lands.
- Review off-site activities in areas under jurisdiction of the agency which affect air quality in the public lands.
- Provide interagency coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies.
- Develop a five-year Interagency Air Quality Monitoring Plan for the CCA.
- Monitor and evaluate high potential wind resource areas for energy development.

Program Status

Currently, large areas of the CCA are utilized by the military. Good air quality is a top priority with the military, being essential to successful completion of their mission. Clean air is one of the most important characteristics of the Desert and is in great contrast to the air in the Los Angeles basin. With that in mind, our major program thrusts are being carried out through an interagency agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to monitor visibility at two sites in the CCA. One is at Iron Mountain, and the other is located at Fort Irwin. These will aid in developing a visibility baseline and ensure that we work with our neighbors to protect the air quality in the CCA.

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Air quality is an important consideration in many uses of the public lands and is affected by activities on a broad scale, both by the Bureau and by others. Examples of activities which affect air quality are recreation use, energy development, timber harvest, prescribed burns and waste disposal. Off-site uses can also affect air quality on the public lands.

Program Objectives

- Protect, maintain, and enhance the visibility in the CDCA.
- Develop a baseline of monitoring data for visibility and other air quality parameters on public lands.
- Review off-site air pollution sources to assure nondegradation of air quality of the public lands.
- Provide interagency coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies.
- Develop a five-year Interagency Air Quality Monitoring Plan for the CDCA.
- Monitor and evaluate high potential wind resource areas for energy development.

Program Status

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In June 1981, an Interagency Air Quality Task Force was formed to develop a "Five-Year Interagency Air Quality Monitoring Plan" for the CDCA and provide the needed interagency input for design of a cooperative network, utilizing funds and expertise from a number of agencies, federal, state and local.

We are in the process of forming an Interagency task group with the California Energy Commission, private industry, Federal Land Managers and other interested agencies to jointly fund and evaluate high potential wind resource areas in California for energy development.

An atmosphere deposition station is located in the Ukiah District to study long term trends of acid rain. It will continue to gather data to feed into the National Atmospheric Deposition Program.

Major Issues

1. Air quality impacts may be the decisive factor in permitting energy development, such as coal and geothermal, in California. Air basins off of the public lands are already impacting these lands and may prevent future development of public resources.

2. It is difficult to keep abreast of amendments to the Clear Air Act of 1977 and to know how the revisions impact Federal land managers.

3. New source reviews under the Clean Air Act will necessitate that each state gear up for a major workload that cannot be handled in-house.

4. The public lands are a storehouse of "clean" wind energy potential. We need to quantify the resource and open areas up for development.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING (ADP)

Program Definitions and Magnitude

BLM has been developing automated data processing techniques to help the Bureau better utilize its work force. BLM is using computers to perform certain tasks more efficiently and less tiresomely than can an employee. This then frees the employee to perform other required tasks which cannot be automated. In the long run, this allows the Bureau to meet its required objectives in a more timely manner with fewer employees.

Program Objectives

- Investigate data processing techniques and identify those tasks which could benefit from data processing technology.
- Plan, develop and implement data processing for identified tasks or projects; and train personnel on how to use data processing technology in accomplishing their responsibilities more efficiently.

Program Status

The Bureau leased a Honeywell 66/80 third generation computer in 1978. This computer is located in the Bureau's Service Center in Denver, Colorado. The BLM-California offices are connected to this computer through a data communication network developed for this purpose. BLM-California also has two mini-computers which are used to perform some of the less complex tasks.

CADASTRAL SURVEY

Program Definition and Magnitude

On-the-ground location is the basic and initial requirement for management of public lands and resources. Official surveys for all federal lands are conducted by cadastral survey components within BLM. Federal lands comprise 45 per cent of California's land surface.

Program Objective

— Resurvey all public lands surveyed prior to 1910 that are found to be fraudulent or obliterated due to deterioration of original monuments.

— Most of the surveys needed in California support energy development, timber sales, and resolution of trespass cases, and are located in areas of pre-1910 surveys.

Program Status

Detached field stations have been established at four locations to benefit the minerals, timber, lands and recreation programs. Three additional field stations have been established under cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

Two contract helicopters are being used to transport field survey crews to and from the more remote job sites. The crews working near Ridgecrest, Ukiah, and Weaverville, as well as those working in the Toiyabe National Forest, have been utilizing these helicopters.

A cooperative survey among the U.S. Forest Service, Santa Barbara County, and the BLM has been going on since June 1980 with two BLM survey crews performing the exterior and control surveys. The remainder of the survey work is to be contracted to private surveyors.

California Desert maps showing off-road vehicle use and designations, mineral management and surface mineral status maps, and planning unit maps are all being updated and published.

Major Issues

1. Original surveys on approximately one-half of the federally-controlled lands in California were greatly distorted because of incomplete or fraudulent surveys and need to be redone in most cases before land transactions can be accomplished.

2. Requests for surveys exceed manpower and funding capabilities.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California is unique in the diversity, magnitude and antiquity of its cultural, historical and paleontological resources. As of 1980, we have inventoried some 600,000 acres and recorded more than 12,000 cultural sites leading us to estimate that at least one cultural resource site will be found on every 100 acres of BLM land in California, and that one out of every three sites found will be of National Register significance. BLM must provide for the management and protection of cultural values as part of every planning decision and resource use authorized. In addition, the Bureau and the California State Native American Heritage Commission are actively pursuing the protection of all cultural values held by living Native Americans, including sacred and ceremonial sites -- which are located on the public lands.

Program Objectives

- Identify and protect those cultural resources on public lands, or on lands which may be affected by BLM actions.

- Determine the best management for these cultural values in relation to public use and enjoyment, scientific study, and Native American community concerns.

- Provide for multiple use of the public lands without destroying or damaging Native American, archeological and historical values.

Program Status

Cultural resource inventories are part of the planning and environmental analysis process. The magnitude and complexity of these inventories tax the cultural resource manpower capabilities in California. Through agreements with the State Historic Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation we are developing practical and cost efficient measures to meet our commitments and to protect the resources. BLM-California has signed an agreement with the Native American Heritage Commission and the State Historic Preservation Officer to provide greater protection for Native American archaeological and cultural values.

Major Issues

1. Loss of cultural sites is a critical problem, especially in the California Desert where approximately one-third of the estimated 40,000 important sites on public lands have been vandalized. The same situation prevails in other areas of the state.

2. Compliance with the Bureau mandate in respect to 43 CFR 3809 mining plans of operation is and will continue to be a concern in both the California Desert and elsewhere.

3. Patrol and surveillance of cultural sites is a problem due to the lack of adequate number of enforcement personnel and citation authority under the Archeological Resources Protection Act and the Antiquities Act.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains about 40 federally listed and 50 state listed rare, threatened, or endangered animals, as well as 15 federally listed and 124 state listed plants. More than 20 of the animals and more than 40 of the plants occur on public lands. In addition, 757 California plants are candidates for Federal listing as endangered or threatened. Approximately 280 of these are known or suspected to occur on public lands and are managed as sensitive species by BLM. Endangered species considerations affect almost the entire sphere of BLM operations in California and involve in excess of 3.5 million acres of public lands.

Program Objectives

- Implement the Endangered Species Act through the BLM planning system and formal consultation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) pursuant to Section 7 of the Act.
- Implement recovery plans and habitat management areas to conserve rare, threatened, and endangered species, especially in Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) where endangered species are involved.
- Conduct specialized inventories.
- Coordinate with other agencies, conservation groups, schools and universities, and other interests to avoid duplication of effort and the possible adverse effects of cumulative actions by different agencies, particularly through established recovery teams, working teams, working teams, and advisory groups.

Program Status

BLM-California leads the way in implementing the Endangered Species Act in the Bureau. The State Office and each District Office have designated endangered plant and/or endangered wildlife coordinators. BLM-California has developed much of the policy and guidance which has been adopted Bureau-wide. Additional inventory is needed for program implementation. One habitat management plan is being implemented. Interagency/inter-governmental coordination is excellent. BLM personnel serve on several recovery teams, working teams, and other advisory groups which deal with endangered species. Responsibility for Section 7 consultation with FWS has been delegated to each District Office for more efficient operation of the program.

Major Issues

1. Compliance with the January 4, 1978, regulations on interagency cooperation (Section 7 consultation) will be hindered by presently inadequate inventories for a number of species.

2. Without the requisite consultation, based on sound biological facts, many programs could be stopped either locally or regionally through legal means. These programs include oil and gas leasing, geothermal leasing, off-road vehicle events, desert planning, timber production, grazing, and many others.

3. Conflicts between the General Mining Law of 1872 and the Endangered Species Act preclude many forthright efforts to conserve some species.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM-California provides an Equal Employment Opportunity environment for its employees irrespective of race, color, national origin, handicap, religion, age or sex. All employees, permanent full-time or temporary, as well as applicants for positions within the Bureau, are covered by the program.

Program Objectives

- Provide complete counseling to all aggrieved employees and applicants for employment.
- Provide an expeditious resolution of all EEO complaints.
- Develop and implement an affirmative action program which will overcome underrepresentation of women/minorities.
- Develop and implement special emphasis programs -- Federal Women's Program and the Hispanic Employment Program.
- Provide assistance to BLM management in maintaining a strong EEO Program.
- Assist supervisors in understanding program regulations and good EEO practices.
- Disseminate EEO information to all employees.

Program Status

The staff includes a full-time EEO Officer, a WAE EEO Specialist (Hispanic Employment Program Manager), and a WAE clerk-stenographer. The corollary duty staff includes counselors, Federal Women's Program Manager and coordinators, Hispanic Employment Program Coordinators, and a statewide EEO Committee.

We are hiring minorities (Permanent full-time, Permanent part-time and Temporary When Actually Employed, WAE) at about nine per cent of total new hires. Women are occupying an appreciably increasing number of professional positions. There are now 71 professional women (11 at the GS-12 level) in BLM-California compared with 56 professional women in FY 1981. Fiscal Year 1981 broke the barrier: we now have the first woman above the GS-12 level; she is a GS-14 and is Chief of Technical Services.

The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Plan, which was mandated by the Civil Service Commission Reform Act of 1978, has necessitated an analysis of our workforce to determine underrepresentation of women and minorities. Our Interim Affirmative Action Plan targets specific series for recruiting emphasis. We are utilizing both upward mobility and cooperative education programs to aid us in our recruitment goals.

We have two minority cooperative education students working for BLM-California. There have been 12 upward mobility positions designated and filled in the past two and a half years. Two of those selectees are minorities.

Major Issues

1. Managers and supervisors in all the Districts have been visited by the EEO Officer and have had at least two hours of EEO training. The EEO Committee has been expanded to include representatives of each district. This full committee will meet in the State Office at least once a year to discuss the past year's progress and future EEO plans.

2. It is very difficult to attract minority applicants for natural resource-related positions because there is such a small percentage of minorities in these disciplines. We are directing efforts toward cooperative education students in order to locate and place both women and minorities. Upon graduating, these students can be converted to Bureau employment.

FIRE AND AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Fire is a natural component of the range and forest ecosystem. It can be destructive or beneficial depending on the timing, location, and extent of the burn. The unwanted fire must be suppressed, but fire may be used judiciously as a management tool where the Bureau planning system has identified the need.

Presently, BLM is organized and equipped to provide direct protection on 16,204,000 acres in California and the northwest corner of Nevada and currently contracts with the California Department of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service for protection services on an additional 2,362,000 acres.

Aviation management is emerging as a large and complex program. It provides important support to most Bureau activities to help accomplish our objectives in the most efficient and economical manner.

Program Objective

— Integrate fire into resource management plans, minimize damages from fire, and provide a safe and efficient aviation management program.

Program Status

The program emphasis is placed on prevention of man-caused fires, fast response in detecting and suppressing unwanted fires, using fire to modify dangerous fuels, and management of aviation safety. The average total number of fires is holding near the five-year average of 206. The most recent five-year average in acres burned is 22,554. No serious aircraft accidents have occurred, and increased efforts are being made to keep this record intact. Interagency agreements and operating plans are being expanded to effectively combine efforts, obtain greater utilization of resources, and reduce losses in wildland resource programs.

Since 1979 approximately 16,000 acres of BLM land in this state have been successfully treated by prescribed fire. Resource management objectives have been satisfactorily accomplished on virtually every burn.

Ukiah District's Cow Mountain and the south Pinnacles prescribed burn in the Bakersfield District are excellent efforts that resulted in highly successfully watershed enhancement, wildlife habitat improvement, and hazard reduction burns.

Major Issues

With additional expertise and funding, nonproductive brushland areas can be converted into productive multiple resource areas through the use of fire and at the same time enjoy reduced potential for disaster type fires.

FOREST SERVICE/BLM BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

Program Definition and Magnitude

The BLM and Forest Service manage Federal lands throughout the state of California and, in many areas, lands under the jurisdiction of one agency are intermingled with or are adjacent to lands managed by another agency. Many of these lands are of like character, i.e., vegetation, topography, etc., and have common political, social, and economic influences. The purpose of this program is to transfer management responsibility between the BLM and Forest Service in selected areas of the state where public service would be improved and greater operating efficiencies would be gained.

Program Objectives

- Improve public service and benefits.
- Increase management efficiency.

Program Status

BLM and the Forest Service in California have both assigned full-time coordinators to guide this program. Eight geographical study areas have been identified for the state. The coordinators are developing evaluation criteria and schedules for study areas and identifying potential transfer opportunities.

KING RANGE NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA

Program Definition and Magnitude

The King Range National Conservation Area (KRNCA), the first national conservation area established by Congress, was authorized by passage of the King Range Act on October 21, 1970. The designation was confirmed in 1974 upon completion of a management plan and an environmental statement. Boundaries of the original 54,199-acre KRNCA were extended by Congress in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to include 5,568 additional acres and 7½ miles of ocean front. The KRNCA comprises timbered mountains, grassy hills, innumerable streams, and about 30 miles of rugged coastline.

Program Objectives

— Consolidate and manage the public lands within the area under the development of a comprehensive, balanced and coordinated land use plan, indicating primary and secondary land uses.

— Acquire land or interest in land by donation, purchase, or exchange and use "cash" to equalize exchange values. Condemnation of land or interest in land is limited to only those situations where private land is devoted to uses not compatible with the purposes of the Act.

Program Status

To date, 13,174 acres of private land have been acquired through exchange, and 1,091 acres have been acquired through direct purchase, including a 360 acre condemnation action instituted to protect the viewshed. This first and only condemnation to date was taken to prevent logging, a non-conforming use in that particular location.

There are four BLM managed campgrounds in the area, as well as the King Range National Recreation Trail and a 37,452-acre wilderness study area. A permanent California Conservation Corps (CCC) camp will be established in the KRNCA for a continuing program of stream rehabilitation, tree planting, and trail and campground maintenance and improvement. The CCC completed 15 miles of stream rehabilitation work within the KRNCA in FY 1981. The BLM is currently developing a trails system within the KRNCA that would connect with the Sinkyone State Wilderness Area.

The dilemma of exhausted funds for acquisition of private lands within the KRNCA was resolved by Congress in 1978 with the passage of P.L. 95-352, which authorizes up to \$10 million for acquisition; available monies are contingent on annual appropriations by Congress, however.

During FY 1981, one exchange and three purchases have been completed; three exchanges and one purchase are being negotiated. Current planning identifies 17,881 acres of private ownership within the KRNCA; of this,

12,277 acres are ongoing acquisitions, expected to be completed in FY 1981. Nearly all the remaining private ownership is within the area of the Shelter Cove subdivision, where management as well as land acquisition would not be cost-effective.

LANDS PROGRAM:

—COMMUNICATION SITES

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM-California manages 67 developed mountain peaks for communication site purposes and more than 200 peaks having a potential for future development. Of the existing developed peaks, more than 200 rights-of-way have been authorized for multiple-use communications sites. Through shared community repeaters, each site has a potential of several hundred secondary users. BLM-California has developed and is implementing a program which provides for the orderly development and management of these sites.

Program Objectives

- Identification and elimination of unauthorized uses of existing sites.
- Development of guidelines for compliance checks.
- Development of handbook to guide field personnel in working with the public in the development of communication sites.

Program Status

BLM-California has developed and published a handbook on communication sites and requested BLM-Denver Service Center input to prepare and publish an updated and more comprehensive handbook. A program has been initiated to eliminate existing trespass uses of existing sites, and several key sites have already been surveyed.

Major Issues

1. The large demand for communication sites has forced the Federal Communications Commission to abandon regulations for coordination, resulting in electromagnetic interference and trespass problems for BLM and the Forest Service.

LANDS PROGRAM:

—EASEMENT ACQUISITIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Widely scattered blocks of public land, although small in area, often have exceptionally high public resource values and are typically lacking legal access. A preliminary inventory of access needs conducted in 1966-1967 indicated an easement program involving the acquisition of more than 1,200 easements primarily in support of timber production. Changing private land uses, particularly rural subdivisions, has increased this figure to more than 3,000.

Program Objectives

- Acquire easements to meet timber harvest commitments and for recreational development.
- Respond to special acquisition efforts such as King Range and the Pacific Crest Trail.
- Acquire easements for wildlife (inundation easements for goose nesting area), communication sites, administrative sites, etc.

Program Status

The state's acquisition program for FY 1981 consists of 60 projects containing 157 easement parcels. Approximately 20 per cent of the easements will be acquired during FY 1981, with the balance of the transactions carried forward into FY 1982 and 1983 together with the addition of "new acquisition starts."

Major Issues

1. More and more private landowners object to granting easements voluntarily. An increase in the number of condemnation actions is expected.
2. Acquiring access simultaneously with program production results in failure to meet program commitments when access negotiations fail; however, program funding capability can only accommodate immediate needs and does not include acquiring land, or interest in land, far enough in advance of program needs.

LANDS PROGRAM:

--STATE INDEMNITY SELECTIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Under the Enabling Acts, the state of California is entitled to surveyed Sections 16 and 36 in every township in support of the common school system. BLM-California has implemented a program to determine the extent of the State's remaining entitlement to indemnity or in-lieu lands in satisfaction for those school lands previously lost to the State and the extent of the unsurveyed lands in-place, the title to which will be vested in the state upon completion of survey.

Program Objectives

- Determine state's remaining entitlement to school lands.
- Satisfy state's remaining entitlement.
- Verify and adjust any over-certifications made to the state.

Program Status

A final audit has been completed by BLM and reviewed by the State Land Commission. The audit shows a remaining entitlement of 115,000 acres in California, of which 52,000 acres are unsurveyed lands which the state will take in place upon survey. No school land surveys are presently programmed. The balance of the state's entitlement acreage will be satisfied upon application for indemnity or in-lieu selections.

Major Issues

1. The state is considering selecting a large block or blocks of public land. The Bureau currently has 14,000 acres of lands classified as suitable for indemnity selections for which the state has no application. In addition, BLM has provided the state an additional list of lands totaling approximately 300,000 acres which were identified as potential selection or exchange base. In view of the recent ruling in Utah vs. Kleppe, the state of California will be limited in its selections to lands valued at no more than 25 per cent higher than its lost base lands.

2. The state has proposed a massive state/federal land exchange program in order to block up respective land holdings. The state's proposal is to select large blocks of Federal lands on an acre-for-acre basis. Approximately 50 per cent of the state's offered lands have been identified as unsuitable for BLM programs.

LANDS PROGRAM:

--WITHDRAWALS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Lands needed by a Federal agency for a specific purpose are often "withdrawn" from the operation and effect of some or all of the public land and mineral laws. This withdrawal restricts disposal of the land and holds it for the benefit of the agency to use for that specific purpose.

BLM-California has initiated a program to eliminate a backlog of 130 withdrawal and restoration applications pending at the time of enactment of FLMPA. The pre-FLMPA withdrawal applications affect approximately 583,000 acres of public lands, of which 463,000 acres are for military purposes; 95,000 are for Bureau of Reclamation purposes; 9,000 acres are for Forest Service programs; and 16,000 are for wildlife purposes. Pre-FLMPA restoration applications affect approximately 379,000 acres of public lands, of which 135,000 acres were withdrawn for military purposes; 140,000 withdrawn for Bureau of Reclamation purposes; and 102,000 included in U.S. Geological Survey Powersite Classifications. FLMPA mandates completion by 1991.

Program Objectives

- Complete pre-FLMPA case actions within the 15-year period specified by FLMPA.
- Process all post-FLMPA withdrawal and restoration applications within two years of receipt, as specified by FLMPA.

Program Status

As of April 1, 1981, BLM-California has 55 pre-FLMPA withdrawals and restoration applications pending. Of this number, one pre-FLPMA withdrawal and four pre-FLMPA revocations await final Secretarial action.

Major Issues

Many military withdrawals were created during World War II for bombing ranges. Upon relinquishment of these lands, the military refused to certify that the lands are decontaminated. Restoration of these lands subject to a disclaimer of liability by Interior does not absolve the United States of liability. BLM must determine whether Interior should accept accountability for contaminated lands. The majority of military lands recommended for restoration in California fall within this category.

LANDS PROGRAM:

—WITHDRAWAL REVIEW

Program Definition and Magnitude

FLMPA mandates the review of certain existing withdrawals on Federal lands within 15 years of enactment (by October 21, 1991). Those withdrawals excepted from review under FLMPA are to be reviewed under the general program authority of the Secretary (DM 603). An inventory of all withdrawals was compiled last year. There are 1,331 withdrawals embracing approximately 6 million acres to be reviewed under FLMPA and 481 withdrawals totaling 15 million acres for review under Departmental Manual 603. Withdrawn properties not being properly utilized must be identified and, where practical, modified or amended to provide multiple use. Review procedures are quite lengthy, including all steps required in processing new withdrawal applications.

Program Objectives

- Insure that all existing withdrawals are valid and in the public interest.
- Reduce the amount of withdrawn lands and provide use through alternative methods such as rights-of-way or cooperative agreements with agencies having similar-type programs as BLM.
- Modify withdrawals to be continued to provide for multiple use of the land, with segregation only against non-discretionary actions and uses.

Program Status

The inventory has been completed and computerized. All BLM withdrawals and classifications have been forwarded to the Districts for field reports and recommendations. Inventory data on withdrawals held by other Federal agencies have been forwarded to the holding agencies for verification. A schedule has been prepared and coordinated among BLM, the holding agency, General Services Administration, and the Forest Service, where applicable, to insure completion of the review within the required time.

Major Issues

1. Negotiations with holding agencies will be a major factor. Success is dependent on timely participation and cooperation by other agencies, particularly the Forest Service and the Department of Defense.
2. Large acreages of public land withdrawn for Bureau of Reclamation are susceptible to cooperative or right-of-way management rather than withdrawal.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

Greatly increased use of public lands within the past 20 years has been accompanied by a dramatic rise in the occurrence of crime — those crimes which users commit against each other, and those crimes which involve theft and destruction of resources. The most prevalent crimes against resources are thefts, destructions, range arson, and illegal occupancy.

Program Objectives

- Minimize crimes against the resources on the public lands.
- Design programs which will make these lands safe to the visiting public.
- Obtain voluntary compliance with Federal rules and regulations through sound preventive law enforcement.

Program Status

1. BLM Law Enforcement Rangers have been well received by State and local agencies and by the public and the media in California.
2. There are four Special Agents in California: A Special Agent-in-Charge in Sacramento; a Special Agent in Sacramento covering Northern California; a Special Agent in Bakersfield covering Central and Southern California; and a new Special Agent covering the California Desert Conservation Area. The California Desert District has 17 delegated Law Enforcement Rangers assigned to the California Desert Conservation Area.
3. Six cooperative agreements have been negotiated with local law enforcement agencies. The agreements have been successful in curbing vandalism of recreation sites, reducing user complaints, and increasing better cooperation among local agencies.

Major Issues

1. Law enforcement authority is needed for Rangers on a statewide basis.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Program Definition and Magnitude

California contains the Nation's second greatest concentration of mass communications media, serving a large and diverse population in a number of major urban centers and throughout widespread rural areas. There are 135 daily newspapers, 400 weeklies, nearly 50 magazines of general and special circulation, 60 commercial television stations, and 500 commercial radio stations. There are approximately 800 environmental and conservation organizations within the state, and a large and active assortment of user groups. California has the Nation's largest Congressional Delegation; a well-staffed, full-time State Legislature; a large, complex state government; and 58 counties.

Program Objective

— Establish and maintain public awareness of, and involvement in, the management of the uses and resources of their public lands.

-- Develop support for sound management through open and accurate communication and information services.

-- Maintain effective liaison with state and local governments and diverse user organizations and environmental groups.

Program Status

The monthly California newsletter, BLM NEWSBEAT, with a circulation of 9,200, is effective in keeping news media and key groups and individuals informed of BLM programs in California. Effective use of television has bolstered public involvement in the California Desert Program as well as awareness of the Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program.

Major Issues

1. Bureau-wide development of informational materials, brochures, publications, news, film and television is lacking. This requires extensive duplicative field effort to keep the public aware of BLM's management programs in a time of rapid change.

2. Bureau-wide agreement is needed on the role and mission of Public Affairs.

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

Program Definition and Magnitude

BLM is responsible for providing an on-going occupational safety and health program for all employees statewide as well as reducing, to the degree possible, potential hazards on 18 million acres of public lands so that visitors may enjoy these lands with a reasonable degree of safety.

Program Objectives

- Recognize, evaluate and eliminate recognizable hazards in BLM work places and on publicly utilized BLM lands.
- Implement not only federal and state safety and health standards but also an on-going program of employee and public safety awareness.
- Implement a program of emergency preparedness to carry on the major functions of the Bureau and to assist the public during time of natural disaster or declared national emergency.

Program Status

In CY 1980, BLM employees worked a total of 2,122,488 man-hours and sustained 87 non-disabling and 17 disabling injuries. BLM employees drove a total of 4,394,152 miles on government business, with 46 motor vehicle accidents recorded for the year.

Major Issues

During FY 1982, the following priorities have been established for the Safety Management Program:

1. Continue emphasis on workplace safety and health, including annual program evaluations and facilities inspections and greater safety and health training for all employees.
2. Continue the Defensive Driver, first aid, CPR and general safety training programs for employees.
3. Upgrade the effectiveness of and support District Safety Coordinators to increase their expertise and effectiveness.
4. Provide increased emphasis to visitor safety of public lands including ongoing programs of hazard reduction.

SOILS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Soil resources, which are basic to the productive potential of public lands, are complex in California. Many of the 900 soil series, representing all of the ten orders of soil taxonomy identified in California, occur on public lands. Many of the soils are unstable and/or highly erodible, and occur on fragile landscapes that are highly susceptible to loss of site use potential and production of non-point source stream sediments.

Program Objectives

- Provide sound basic soil data for all BLM land use planning, environmental assessments, and project actions in California.

- Determine the impacts on soils of key land use activities: energy development, recreation, ORV use, livestock grazing, forestry, construction, wildlife habitat, and watershed.

- Identify, through the development of soil/geologic criteria, critical watersheds on BLM lands in California.

- Manage to protect soil resource potential on the public land in California.

- Develop watershed plans to monitor and manage soil movement on critical watersheds within the state.

Program Status

Soil inventories are underway in the California Desert and in other parts of the state in connection with the grazing, energy, minerals, oil and gas, and Timber Management/Development programs under FLMPA. Presently, adequate soils data exist on 5.0 million out of 16.5 million acres. A coordinated effort is underway with the Soil Conservation Service and the private sector to complete soil surveys. A portion of these soil surveys is being completed internally by BLM soil scientists. The development of management guidelines based upon sound data related to the impact of the completion of guidelines for all soils remains a large workload. Very few critical watersheds have been identified to date.

Major Issues

Land use impacts on the natural resources of BLM lands (especially soils) are of major public interest. Major objectives in FY 1981 are:

1. Develop guidelines for ORV interim management on BLM lands based upon quality field study data.

2. Design and develop inexpensive management plans for the monitoring of various land use impacts on the soil resource within critical watersheds.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Program Definition and Magnitude

Telecommunications is a support function to most BLM-California programs. This support is provided in two major areas: radio communications, and data communications.

Radio communications is required in the form of mobile radio systems. These radio systems provide safety to both BLM employees working in the field and the general public while using the public land for recreation and other uses. These radio systems are also used to track BLM personnel while they are flying over some of the remote public lands. This provides added safety for the employees. In the event an aircraft encounters difficulty, BLM offices can be contacted by the aircraft and assistance obtained.

As was discussed in the Automated Data Processing section, BLM in the past few years has been developing automated data processing techniques to help the Bureau better utilize its workforce through the use of computers. In support of this activity, the telecommunications staff has been developing data communication networks to allow each of our offices access to the various computers used for automated tasks.

Program Objective

-- Provide all BLM-California projects with radio communications and data communications as required to meet their objectives and to provide safety for BLM personnel and the general public using the public lands.

Program Status

Two-way mobile radio communication networks have been designed and installed in all BLM-California districts. These radio systems provide two-way radio coverage between BLM employees and their district offices in approximately 80 per cent of the remote field locations, and 100 per cent while flying.

Data communication networks consist of four leased "TELPAC" data circuits: Riverside to Sacramento; Susanville to Sacramento; Ukiah to Sacramento; and the last between Sacramento and Denver. Both the lines are equipped with statistical multiplexers which allow these lines to be shared by several users simultaneously, thereby reducing the effective cost of these circuits. All other offices do not currently justify dedicated leased lines and currently access the various computers through dial-up data telephone equipment.

VEGETATION

Program Definition and Magnitude

Vegetation is the fundamental resource for many uses. It is extremely complex in California. Five great biotic provinces are represented in the state. These can be subdivided into about 190 or more vegetation types. When one further divides these vegetative types into plant associations, the number present in California is staggering. Yet the proper management of vegetation for wildlife, livestock grazing, forestry, recreation and other uses requires and, in many cases, justifies such a detailed breakdown.

While vegetation provides a base for other programs and uses, it also is recognized as an important resource in its own right. Rare plant species and unusual plant assemblages are examples of vegetational components worthy of conservation. The large number of endangered or potentially endangered California plants (see Endangered Species section) reflects the tremendous floristic diversity of the state. There are some 5,046 plant species in California. This is more than in the entire central and northeastern United States and Canada, a region some ten times larger.

Program Objectives

- Manage vegetation on a sustained yield basis to provide for a variety of uses.
- Conduct surveys to determine the actual distribution and abundance of sensitive plant species to enable more accurate assessments of the significance of potential threats.
- Develop management plans for the Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) which have been designated to protect unusual plant assemblages and rare, threatened, or endangered plants in the California Desert Conservation Area.
- Monitor the effects on vegetation of the various uses to which it is put.
- Develop guidelines for vegetation harvesting in the California Desert Conservation Area.

Program Status

Range vegetation inventories are underway in the Bakersfield, Susanville and Redding Districts (see Range Management section for details). Sensitive plant surveys are being conducted in these Districts as part of the effort to assess the environmental impacts of grazing. All California Districts and many Resource Areas now have botanists. These botanists routinely assess the possible impacts of Bureau funded or authorized actions on unusual plant assemblages and on rare, threatened, endangered or

sensitive plant species. They also design monitoring studies to determine effects on vegetation of various uses and obtain baseline data on vegetation production. Management plans are being prepared for many of the approximately 21 ACEC's in the California Desert in which vegetation plays important roles. The Bureau in California is taking part in a Federal and state interagency effort to develop a uniform system of vegetation classification. There is an increased emphasis on monitoring as the most viable means of managing the vegetation resource on rangelands.

Major Issues

1. The large number of sensitive plant species on public lands in California requires the accumulation of a substantial amount of new information in order to determine the true rarity of many of these plants and to adequately assess the impacts and threats to these species from Bureau funded or authorized actions. Acquiring this necessary information will take increased efforts and funding.

2. Efficient and cost-effective monitoring methodologies tailored to particular plant communities and situations must be developed. Adequate monitoring studies may require a greater amount of funding.

3. Off-road vehicle use can have severe local impacts and more subtle long-term impacts on vegetation and rare plants. This is especially critical in the California Desert where the level of such use is high and the vegetation is extremely slow to recover.

4. Many requests are received by the California Desert District to harvest vegetation for a variety of commercial and noncommercial uses. It will be necessary to set specific guidelines for the harvesting of different categories of plants on a resource area basis. In certain cases, this may require detailed studies of the dynamics of the plant species involved and the ecosystems of which they are a part.

VISITOR SERVICES

Program Definition and Magnitude

With the passage of FLMPA in 1976, the Bureau entered a new era in natural resource management. No longer considered just the custodian of the public lands, the Bureau now has a Congressional mandate to manage these lands, under a multiple-use sustained-yield concept. With this change in philosophy, the Bureau has assumed new responsibilities and is now in the process of providing improved service to the publics we serve. The Visitor Services Program in California has been identified as a way to better provide this service. This program concept translates into tangible actions by providing services to the public which will assist and benefit them in their use and appreciation of the public lands.

Examples of services provided under this program are:

1. Visitor Information -- providing high-quality maps and brochures and developing, where appropriate, interpretive and environmental education programs;
2. Visitor Assistance and protection -- providing a search-and-rescue capability, an enforcement capability, field patrol, and other types of on-the-ground assistance;
3. Resource Use Protection -- monitoring the visitor use of resources to assure that it is being managed in a manner which insures the sustained yield of resources;
4. Volunteer Program -- providing opportunities for the public to become actively involved with the management of the public lands, through a multitude of possible volunteer projects.

Program Objectives

-- Identify and provide specific services needed by the public to insure wise use of the public lands.

-- Make the public aware of the resource values present in the public lands through education, information and interpretation, and make them want to protect these values voluntarily.

Program Status

Our most intensive management effort to date has been in the California Desert where there are presently 17 law enforcement trained rangers and an additional 18 non-law enforcement visitor services positions identified for providing the on-the-ground implementation of the California Desert Plan. Implementation efforts include: updating the Interim Critical Management Plan (ICMP) map series to identify vehicle access areas in the California Desert; and developing procedures for utilizing volunteers

to assist in the management of the public lands. Additional Visitor Service programs are being developed for Mono Lake, the King Range National Conservation Area, and the Stanislaus River.

Major Issues

1. The Visitor Services Program has the potential for providing a major contribution to increasing public service in the Bureau. Because the program requires Bureau personnel to be on-the-ground, the need for personnel and equipment is vital.

2 While the concept for such a Visitor Services Program is well understood, the necessary structure and system for carrying out the various functions are not well developed. Personnel at all levels need to work more closely together to bring about a successful program.

WATER RESOURCES

Program Definition and Magnitude

The water resources program in California BLM includes several components, among which are basic water resources inventory, water quality management, oil and hazardous materials contingency planning, water rights, floodplains management, identification and repairing hazardous dams, and support of other BLM activities. The water resources program affects interests and concerns ranging from local to statewide and national.

Program Objectives

- Identify and characterize the water resource on public lands in California. This includes both quantity and quality of waters. This objective is the basic building block for all other aspects of the water resource program.
- Identify all current BLM water sources and acquire the water rights necessary to ensure adequate water for present and planned BLM activities.
- Develop and implement Best Management Practices (BMP's) to maintain or improve water quality.
- Implement the Bureau Floodplain Management guidelines.
- Identify unsafe and hazardous dams in accordance with the Dam Safety Program of Secetarial Order 3048 and plan a maintenance program to correct deficiencies.
- Provide safe drinking water for the public at BLM facilities.
- Provide water resource input and monitoring for other activities such as range management, timber harvests, ACEC's, prescribed burns, and lands actions.
- Provide input into critical watershed identification and management plans.

Program Status

Currently, single aspects of the Water Resources program are examined on an as-needed, case-by-case basis rather than in the full context of the entire program. Inventories are ongoing to characterize the resource and identify problems, but the water resource is dynamic, and inventory efforts cannot always provide the detail needed to make management decisions.

Early input by field hydrologists as to how an action can be designed to minimize degradation of water quality is a major program thrust. These are "preventative" BMP's. The BLM California 208 Water Quality Plan was

completed in 1979. It will be continually updated as new BMP's are developed or problems are identified. A Memorandum of Understanding with the California State Water Resources Control Board, if signed, will designate BLM as the Management Agency for water quality on public lands. Some BMP's (implementation projects) have been implemented, but to date most of the BMP's have been developed as modifications to new actions designed to ensure that future degradation does not occur.

The identification of BLM Water Resources needs has been initiated, and we are developing a cooperative agreement with the California State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Water Rights, which will expedite the handling of BLM water rights filings. We are presently submitting federally reserved water rights claims as we become aware of federal reservations.

The Bureau floodplain management program consists of floodplain mapping on a case-by-case basis at present. There is no effort to map floodplains for widespread areas.

The Dam Safety Program has been set up for an inventory of BLM dams in FY 1982. This inventory will identify hazardous dams which will need maintenance and inspection programs designed for each unsafe structure.

Monitoring continues in compliance with the safe Drinking Water Act.

Increased demand of the public lands for energy, right-of-ways, timber harvests, prescribed burns (sometimes for water yield enhancement), hydroelectric power, etc., are increasing and all require input or review of water resources. Presently input is being provided, but often the input is developed from deficient baseline data or analysis. The sheer magnitude of the workload makes it impossible to adequately cover all aspects of the water resources and to provide water resources input to all public actions.

Major Issues

1. The Water Resource program is based on interpretation made from basic inventory and monitoring to provide an adequate baseline and develop interpretation. Presently, we lack adequate data on most of the public lands managed.

2. Uncertainty still remains on Federal and BLM water rights policy. For BLM to secure its water rights and minimize conflicts with the state of California and the public, a firm policy statement is needed.

3. A more consistent application of floodplain evaluations needs to be done by the districts on the public lands. If maps were complete, lands actions could be planned around floodplains, rather than modified after planning.

4. The magnitude of actions requiring water resources input needs to be reduced by consolidation of proposals. Better preliminary planning, prioritization, and consolidation of actions will help.

WILD HORSES AND BURROS

Program Definition and Magnitude

The 1971 Wild Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195) required the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service to protect, manage, and control wild horses and burros roaming the lands under their jurisdiction. These animals have virtually no natural predators to control their numbers, so the population has been increasing yearly. Presently, there are approximately 3,300 horses and 8,800 burros on public lands in California. Vegetation in many areas is over-used. As a result, excess wild horses and burros must be removed to maintain a balanced use of the resources.

All healthy excess wild horses and burros removed from the public lands are made available for care by qualified individuals through BLM's Adopt-a-Horse Program. To date, more than 4,500 animals have been placed in foster homes in California.

A compliance program, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, assures the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros. Annual on-the-ground visits are made to approximately 10 per cent of the adopters.

The Cooperative Agreement is reviewed, and the adopter is encouraged to relate any experiences concerning the assigned animal's health, care or training. During this visit, a physical inspection is made of each assigned animal and the facilities and conditions under which each animal is maintained.

Individuals may apply for title to their adopted animal(s) after providing it with one year of humane treatment and care, which is certified in writing by a licensed veterinarian. Certificates of title have been issued for 700 animals in California.

Program Objectives

The primary goal for the Wild Horse and Burro Program is to remove the excess animals and to manage those remaining in balance with other resource values of the public lands in the California Desert and Susanville District during the next five years.

Program Status

To date in California, we have developed three first-generation Herd Management Plans. These plans were developed as an interim measure to provide a basis for removal of excess horses or burros in areas where the animals are causing a deterioration of other resource values. Since 1977, we have gathered and adopted out approximately 7,200 excess horses and burros under these plans. We are in the process of developing site-specific Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) which will describe methods to improve

or enhance the wild horse and burro populations and their habitat. The priority HMAPs are the Saline/Panamint and Centennial Valley areas. Both are located in the California Desert Conservation Area.

We are making use of all available adoption techniques (i.e., mobile adoption centers, contract distribution centers, etc.) to assure that excess animals are placed with qualified individuals in an efficient and economic manner. The first full-scale effort of removing excess burros from the California Desert was initiated this year. Approximately 1,580 burros were removed and placed with adopters.

In an effort to recover some of the costs associated with the Wild Horse and Burro Program, the Bureau will begin assessing a standard fee plus transportation costs for all adopted animals. This will take effect October 1, 1981. Public Affairs efforts will be increased to help the public understand the rationale for the fee increase, to generate demand for the excess animals at the new fee, and to create a better understanding of the entire Wild Horse and Burro Program.

Major Issues

1. Due to program limitations, the gathering efforts have not kept pace with the wild horse and burro annual population increases.

2. The compliance program continues to be extremely time-consuming. The workload will be lessened somewhat with the transfer of title of some of the wild horses and burros.

3. Many individuals eligible to apply for title to their wild horse or burro are not returning their applications. The major reason given is the cost of the veterinarian certificate.

4. Law enforcement problems continue to exist. However, this problem has been reduced somewhat in recent years through convictions of violators by the courts.

WILDLIFE

Program Definition and Management

Wildlife habitat and wildlife species on public lands in California are more diverse than in any other public land state. There are 23 major vegetation associations, ranging from redwood forest to chaparral to hot desert. In many instances, habitat types are one-of-a-kind, and are extremely susceptible to deterioration or complete destruction.

Program Objectives

- Protect, maintain, and enhance a natural diversity of wildlife and wildlife habitat (including threatened or endangered plants.)
- Protect, maintain and enhance habitat for all endangered and sensitive wildlife and plants.
- Develop, implement, and evaluate habitat management plans and projects in cooperation with state and other Federal agencies.
- Develop critical ACECs for protection of wildlife species.

Program Status

Major emphasis has been placed on collecting data to show distribution of wildlife, seasonal movements and habitat preferences, extent of importance of various habitat types, and impacts of other programs. In most instances, this has involved nongame wildlife. The California Department of Fish and Game has encouraged BLM to expand its efforts in studying, inventorying, and managing nongame species. To assist in this, we developed a system of habitat classification, set standards for adequate inventories, and refined the techniques for collecting wildlife data. This system has been adopted, in large part, Bureau-wide, and will be used in developing recommendations for grazing EIS, timber EAR, and the Desert Plan implementation. Desert Plan implementation will require development of several HMPs, ACEC management plans, and involvement in wilderness management plans as these are developed. Positive on-the-ground projects will be emphasized to benefit wildlife and other resources.

Major Issues

1. Funding in recent years has been specifically for habitat inventory. Available funds will be shifted to implement various plans and EISs as they are completed.
2. Systems need to be implemented to monitor the changes in wildlife habitat and wildlife populations to evaluate the effects of management practices and to verify predictions.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
U.S. Department of the Interior
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

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District Manager
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Riverside, California 92507

BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT OFFICE
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
800 Truxton Avenue, Rm 302
Bakersfield, California 93301

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE
State Director
Bureau of Land Management
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Sacramento, California 95825

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Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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El Centro, California 92243

Calliente Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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Indio Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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Riverside, California 92507

Hollister Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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Hollister, California 95023

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Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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Barstow, California 92311

Bishop Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
873 No. Main Street, Suite 201
Bishop, California 93514

Needles Resource Area
Area Manager
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Needles, California 92363

Folsom Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
63 Natoma Street
Folsom, California 95630

Ridgecrest Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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Ridgecrest, California 93555

Escondido Area Office
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

UKIAH DISTRICT OFFICE
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
555 Leslie Street
Ukiah, California 95482

Clear Lake Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

REDDING DISTRICT OFFICE
District Manager
Bureau of Land Management
365 Hemsted Drive
Redding, California 96001

Mendocino Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

Ishi Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
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North Coast Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
168 Washington Street
Ukiah, California 95482

Four Rivers Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

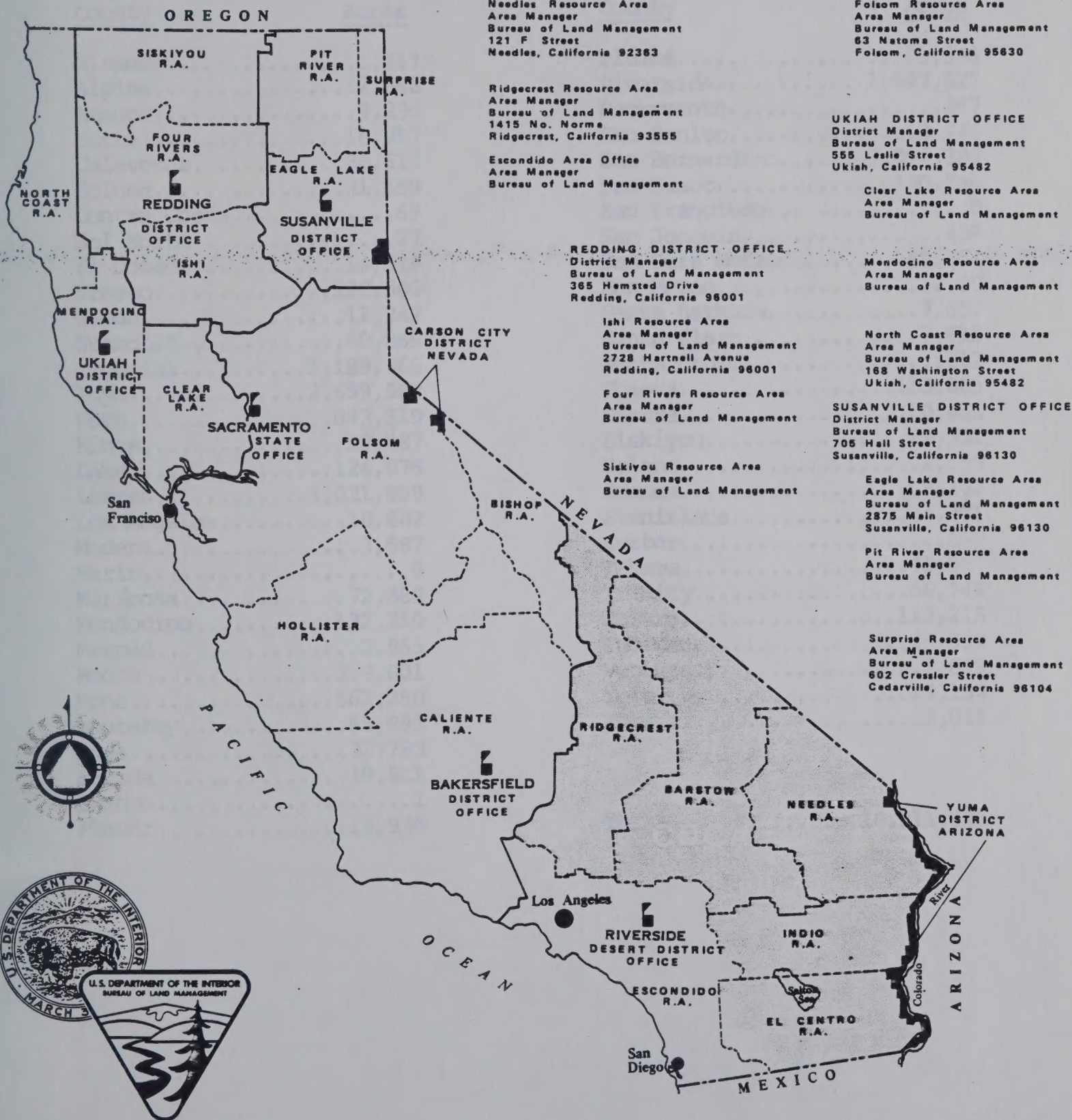
SUSANVILLE DISTRICT OFFICE
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Susanville, California 96130

Siskiyou Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

Eagle Lake Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
2875 Main Street
Susanville, California 96130

Pit River Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management

Surprise Resource Area
Area Manager
Bureau of Land Management
602 Cressler Street
Cedarville, California 96104



PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION
OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, 1981

(in acres)

<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Alameda.....	217	Plumas.....	19,586
Alpine.....	12,848	Riverside.....	1,647,522
Amador.....	9,236	Sacramento.....	267
Butte.....	18,957	San Benito.....	112,744
Calaveras.....	38,616	San Bernardino.....	7,004,386
Colusa.....	31,559	San Diego.....	180,846
Contra Costa.....	69	San Francisco.....	0
Del Norte.....	27	San Joaquin.....	436
El Dorado.....	14,519	San Luis Obispo.....	142,474
Fresno.....	127,506	San Mateo.....	80
Glenn.....	11,242	Santa Barbara.....	7,657
Humboldt.....	60,869	Santa Clara.....	7,615
Imperial.....	1,189,365	Santa Cruz.....	12
Inyo.....	2,699,589	Shasta.....	113,085
Kern.....	643,519	Sierra.....	10,456
Kings.....	10,487	Siskiyou.....	99,331
Lake.....	124,076	Solano.....	2,59
Lassen.....	1,021,658	Sonoma.....	8,177
Los Angeles.....	18,882	Stanislaus.....	4,471
Madera.....	3,587	Sutter.....	160
Marin.....	0	Tehama.....	46,007
Mariposa.....	72,369	Trinity.....	66,748
Mendocino.....	132,210	Tulare.....	112,215
Merced.....	5,865	Tuolumne.....	45,039
Modoc.....	273,001	Ventura.....	2,669
Mono.....	562,250	Yolo.....	28,154
Monterey.....	65,993	Yuba.....	2,025
Napa.....	32,783		
Nevada.....	19,811		
Orange.....	1		
Placer.....	18,930		
		TOTAL.....	16,811,626

BAKERSFIELD DISTRICT

The area under jurisdiction of the Bakersfield District changed considerably with adoption of the California Reorganization Plan in 1980. The reorganization placed the California Desert Conservation Area within one district which resulted in transfer of jurisdiction of some lands out of the district. A further change aligning resource area boundaries of the Folsom Area Office, and transfer of jurisdiction of their resource areas to Bakersfield, increased greatly the scope and area of the Bakersfield District's operations.

The expansion now encompasses 32 counties and runs from the Pacific Ocean to Nevada, and from Ventura County to San Francisco, covering the central one-third of the state. This gives it a diversity unmatched by any of the other California districts. Resources managed include timber, watershed, wildlife, minerals, grazing, energy and recreation.

FY 1981 Budget. \$3.4 million

Employees 109
Permanent F/T 61
WAE 48

Range. Public lands in the Bakersfield District provide forage for about 42,000 cattle and 159,000 sheep belonging to 177 licensees and permittees. Roughly 2½ million acres of public land in the district is used for grazing and provides about 140,000 animal unit months of forage for livestock. The forage harvested from public lands, which otherwise is not fit for human consumption, is converted into red meat at a fairly low operating cost to the rancher for the benefit of the consumer.

Fire Program. The Bakersfield District's fire prevention and suppression personnel make coordination with other agencies an integral part of their efforts. In addition to serving with the interagency helicopter crew in Bridgeport, BLM fire crews are stationed at Bishop, in Benton, Conway Summit, and at Chimney Peak.

The Interagency Dispatch Center in Bishop combines personnel from the BLM, Forest Service and California Department of Forestry into a headquarters that centralizes the dispatch of fire units for a large area. It calls on resources of many agencies. Besides responding to emergencies such as vehicle accidents and wild fires, district fire personnel are active in fire prevention. Each station has a fire prevention technician who designs an individual program to educate users and also takes steps to alleviate fire hazards.

Mono Lake. In 1980, the Bakersfield District Manager closed a dense tufa grove located east of Rush Creek and north of Panum Crater, at the southern end of Mono Lake, to all vehicular traffic. The closure was needed because increasing recreation use was causing numerous impacts to the scenic and highly sensitive tufa grove and the surrounding area. Tufa were being taken, cut down and used in campfire rings, and vegetation was being lost due to site compaction by the heavy vehicular use.

Visitors can walk into the area from parking facilities provided by BLM just a short distance from the tufa formations. Visitor patrols are conducted by Bishop resource area personnel during the peak use periods to answer questions and explain the values of the area.

There were previous efforts to control predator access to the gull rookery on Negit Island. A channel was blasted but that soon became exposed land also due to the decline of the lake shore. Then a fence was constructed to discourage predator access. Although the fence was successful in blocking predators, the gulls chose not to nest on Negit Island. Instead, 40,000 breeding adult gulls nested on the islets close to both Negit and Paoha islands. Although this relocation is a temporary solution for the gull population, the area is still considered a major gull rookery for the west. Eventually these islets will also be connected to the shore of the rapidly declining lake. Twain Island, which accommodated the largest number of breeding adults, is expected to become connected with the mainland within the next two years. Consideration is now being given to designation of the area as an ACEC to insure it receives the special management necessary.

Benton-Owens Valley. Planning for public land use in these areas is proceeding as scheduled. The second phase of the land management plan has been completed. The recommendations have undergone public review and the plan will be published in 1982. The Benton-Owens Valley Grazing Environmental Statement is complete. The ES is required as a result of the lawsuit filed against the BLM by the National Resources Defense Council in 1974.

Clear Creek. The Clear Creek Recreation Area contains a total of 51,000 acres of land. Of that, 43,000 acres are public land, 6,000 acres private, and 2,000 acres administered by the state of California. Public interest in the area is high, with views ranging from closing the entire area to protect certain natural values found there, to opening the entire area to off-road (ORV) vehicle recreation. Users of the area include residents as well as those from outside it, and this sparks much of the controversy. The Clear Creek area has an abundance of airborne dust containing asbestos particles that can cause a number of respiratory ailments. However, ORV users in the area contend that the decision to recreate there, exposed to the health hazard, should be left to the individual and not the federal government. Management of the area is further complicated by the presence of certain species of unique plants and archaeological sites. Work on the EA has been ongoing since 1978. During this time BLM has held public meetings and implemented an active mailing effort to gain public comment.

Wildlife. There are many species of animals in the district. The following species are of special note because they are threatened with extinction:

--The graceful condor, the largest soaring bird in North America, is in desperate need of special help if it is to survive. There are only between 30 and 40 individuals left. The BLM, in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), is planning to protect condor roosting habitat near Springville, California, in a move which may increase the population

through the FWS special condor breeding program. As the condor population increases, roosting and resting habitat will become very important throughout its range.

--The San Joaquin kit fox has disappeared from the valley areas because its habitat has been destroyed by agricultural development and, to a lesser degree, by oil development and housing projects. The BLM has inventoried lands in western Kern County and eastern San Luis Obispo County where there has been some excellent kit fox habitat. BLM will protect these areas under the authority of the Endangered Species Act.

--The Blunt-nosed leopard lizard is a speedy insect eater which inhabits the saltbrush/grasslands plains and rolling foothills on either side of the San Joaquin Valley. Like the kit fox, this animal has lost much of its habitat to farming and other land-disturbing activities of man.

Public land may well be the only place where the Blunt-nosed leopard lizard, the San Joaquin kit fox, and the California condor can survive.

Soils. The major activity in the soils program has been in the gathering of data for the Bodie Coleville Land Use Planning and Grazing Environmental Statement. Most of the field work was completed under contract. The three District Staff Soil Scientists have field-checked much of this work and mapped the adjacent Slinkard and Little Antelope Valley.

Special studies undertaken to support the District's Soil Program include: the study of pyroclastic material (rock formed by volcanic eruption or fragmentation) in the Mono Basin; the study of base saturation levels (basic soil nutrients) of selected soils in the Benton Planning Unit; and soil moisture and temperature studies in the Benton-Owen Valley and Bodie-Coleville planning areas.

Water. Documents summarizing water resource information were used to write water resource portions of the Benton-Owen Valley Grazing Environmental Statement. Additionally, water quality, flow and erosion data for the Bodie-Coleville Planning Units were compiled. An inventory of water resources in the Kern River Basin portion of the South Sierra Foothills Planning Unit was conducted; and data on chemical, physical, bacteriological and biological water quality, flows, channel stability and erosion conditions, and aquatic habitat conditions were collected.

An inventory of water resources in the Mono Basin was made to determine the location, flows and uses of reserved and nonreserved water sources on public land. In cooperation with the State Department of Water Resources, the BLM built a master climate station and four satellite evaporation stations in the Mono Basin. Data collected at this station will be used in hydrologic, vegetative and other studies.

Plants. The district has a wide variety of vegetative communities from Great Basin to annual grassland. Before reorganization, there were approximately 70 sensitive plant species. With the addition of Folsom and Hollister resource areas to the district, the total number of sensitive species now stands at 120. Thirty-five of these are listed by the California State Department of Fish and Game. One more is awaiting formal proposal and subsequent listing by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife (FWS). The rest are FWS candidates for threatened or endangered.

The main activities have been the initial inventory for rare plants in the South Sierra Foothills and setting up a compliance center data base. There were also many rare, threatened or endangered program changes within the BLM and with other agencies. Previously, we had to consult up to eight different species lists for every action. Now we have three basic lists: California State Fish and Game; FWS Notice of Review, December 15, 1980; and the California Native Plant Society's recent inventory and updates. These lists are consolidated into a Bakersfield District list.

Minerals. A wide variety of mineral commodities exists within the Bakersfield District. An increase in mining claim location and mining activity for these commodities was stimulated by favorable market conditions in 1980, especially the record high gold prices early in the year. Activity increased throughout the old gold mining district of the Mother Lode within the newly acquired Folsom Resource Area and mining districts of the Coast Range, Transverse Range and South Sierra Ranges located within the Bakersfield District. Tungsten activity remained nearly the same with most production on forest land within the Bishop Resource Area. Although there was no production from uranium holdings in the District, exploration operations kept pace with 1978 and 1979, with the Caliente Resource Area staff specialists inspecting 51 exploratory drill holes for conflicts with endangered species. Increased demand for gypsum and gypsite products for agriculture has spurred production from existing properties along the eastern flank of the Coast Range. Expansion of operations to meet this demand is currently proposed for areas in the Temblor Mountains and Lost Hills area. Barite production from the South Sierra is centered mainly in forest lands.

The filing of unpatented mining claim recordations has increased dramatically, spurred mainly by the increased activity in gold claim locations. Currently more than 90,000 mining claims have been recorded with the Bureau of Land Management in California, of which approximately 40,000 are located in the Bakersfield District. Other non-energy mineral activity includes mineral material sales such as sand and gravel, fill material, crushed and cut rock, and flagstone.

Oil and Gas. The Caliente Area Office's major program is monitoring the oil and gas leasing program in the Bakersfield District. Kern County is one of the largest producers of oil in the United States, accounting for roughly 15 per cent of the nation's total production. The BLM and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) share responsibility for the monitoring of oil and gas development. While BLM monitors the surface of the leased land, the USGS oversees production and the down-hole activities. USGS also oversees operations at the wellhead, but the Bureau monitors environmental impacts.

The Caliente Area Office's oil and gas team writes an environmental assessment (EA) before any land is leased for oil or gas development. The most important part of the EA is the stipulations, special requirements that certain areas of the parcel be given extra protection. Common reasons for recommending lease restrictions are: threatening encroachment on the habitat of an endangered species; major threat to a critical watershed;

serious disturbance to a cultural resource site, or a strong objection to leasing from other agencies, groups, or individuals.

Hydroelectric. Many sites in the Bakersfield District are potentially valuable for development of hydroelectric power generating facilities. This potential, coupled with recent developments in the energy field, has led to considerable interest by various individuals and agencies.

Aside from the ongoing energy crunch developing since the 1973 oil embargo, a 1978 law -- the Public Utilities Regulatory Act -- makes small generating plants operating from solar energy (hydroelectric is considered as solar) highly attractive. As a result there were as of June 1981 some 20 applications for preliminary permits for such development which affect public lands in the district. The plants would range in size from four megawatts to 3270 megawatts. Sixteen of the applications seek lands in the Bishop Resource Area and 4 would be located in the Folsom Resource Area.

An environmental review for these applications will be made jointly by the Forest Service, Los Angeles Department of Power and Water, California Department of Fish and Game, and the Bureau of Land Management.

Recreation. The Folsom Resource Area receives over 400,000 visitor use days each year. The majority of this use is attributed to recreational activities associated with the rivers and streams throughout the Sierras. The Stanislaus River receives approximately 100,000 visitor use days, of which 40,000 are attributed to white water use. In addition to this activity, 6 ORV permits were issued for four-wheel drive vehicles and motorcycles. Hang gliders and cave explorers have also shown an increased interest in using the public lands for their activities. Hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, horseback riding and swimming are typical recreation activities that account for 150,000 visitor use days per year. Two special areas of interest include the handicapped trail (Excelsior Ditch) along the South Yuba River and the designation of the North Fork of the American River into the Wild and Scenic River System, accounting for a number of visitor use days.

Range. Public lands in the Folsom Resource Area provide for approximately 18,373 cattle and 600 goats, belonging to 121 licensees. Roughly 104,000 acres of public land in the resource area is used for grazing and provides about 10,000 animal unit months. Additionally, within the resource area there are 942 wild horses & burros that were acquired by the public through the BLM's "Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program."

Wildlife. A fisheries inventory of streams in the Sierra Foothills was completed, along with a survey on the occurrence and distribution of the limestone salamander. The salamander occurs only in a small stretch of land on the Merced River. Due to this limited distribution, the salamander is listed by the state as "rare." The resource area drafted a special habitat management plan to protect the salamander. A habitat management plan for the entire area of public land along the Merced River is also being developed. It will contain methods to improve the habitat to benefit quail and deer by the use of prescribed burning and water development.

Minerals. Activities associated with the "gold rush" to the Mother Lode region significantly added to the minerals work load in the Folsom Resource Area. Renewed interest in long abandoned gold lode and drift mine properties, and a scuba and section dredge mining of Mother Lode stream deposits had required efforts of the minerals specialists in resolving conflicts and supplying information concerning the mining laws and related Federal regulation. The "rush" has also caused an increase in the number of mineral cases associated with filing within power site withdrawals.

Case Mountain. BLM has acquired some 480 acres of land on Case Mountain, located just to the west of Mineral King Valley. This acreage contains a large grove of giant sequoia trees. It was acquired from the Wickes Lumber Company (originally) by the San Diego Gas and Electric Company. Then, in exchange for acreage near Blythe, California, BLM was able to gain the Case Mountain property.

Wickes Lumber Company still owns 800 acres on Case Mountain; however, negotiations for the purchase of these holdings have started by BLM land acquisition specialists. The BLM plans eventually to develop a camping area on lands at Case Mountain. However, the Bureau first must acquire a right-of-way across a section of privately owned land.

CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT

The California Desert District (CDD), covers the entire southern portion of the state of California. It includes not only the entire California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA), but also the non-desert portions of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Within the 25 million acre CDCA, the CDD is responsible for managing 12.1 million acres of public land, about half the land area. Outside the CDCA, the CDD is responsible for about 150,000 acres in mostly scattered parcels. The CDD is divided into five Resource Areas: Ridgecrest; Barstow; Needles; Indio; and El Centro. The Escondido Special Project Area contains non-desert lands managed from the District office.

FY 1981 Budget \$6.1 million

Employees. 194

Permanent F/T. 119

WAE. 75

Cultural Resources abound in the CDCA. There are 11,000 recorded sites. Of these, nearly 500 are identified as sensitive and/or significant. During the Desert Plan inventory, about five per cent of the Desert was systematically surveyed for cultural sites. Extrapolating from the inventory data, it was estimated that the CDCA could contain as many as 100,000 sites. The Desert contains a wide variety of sites, ranging from a possible 200,000 year old fire ring to items discarded by soldiers training during World War II. Also included are lithic scatters, rock rings, petroglyphs, village sites, old mines, ghost towns, early homesteads, and several historical trails and roads. Forty-seven Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) contain cultural values.

Native Americans were consulted extensively in preparing the Desert Plan. Information on traditional use sites, particularly sites with religious significance, was gathered. This information is being used in the activity planning process.

Wildlife is more abundant in the Desert than casual observation would indicate. There are about 640 vertebrate species, and perhaps thousands of invertebrates. Included are the Bighorn sheep, desert tortoise, Mojave ground squirrel, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, Couch's spade-foot toad, Bendire's Thrasher, Mojave chub, prairie falcon, Golden Eagle, roadrunner, pack rat, coyote, and many others. Twenty-eight ACECs contain wildlife values. A total of 58 Habitat Management Plans will be prepared (13 of these are also ACEC). Another ten areas of significant wildlife habitat will be protected through the route approval process in Class L. There are a total of 89 special areas, containing 5,277,000 acres, that will receive management attention for wildlife values.

Vegetation in the CDCA includes over 2,000 species of plants. Of these, 146 will receive special attention as rare, threatened, endangered, or species of concern. Fifty-four species are being considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for possible listing.

Wilderness values were identified in 137 distinct areas within the CDCA. Of these, 45 will be recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

Wild Horses and Burros thrive in the CDCA. It is estimated that the Desert supports about 955 wild horses and 10,217 burros. It is proposed to reduce their numbers to 287 wild horses and 2,747 burros. Twenty-two herd concentration areas have been identified. Of these, 17 will be covered by a herd management plan. The other five areas will have all burros or horses removed completely.

Livestock Grazing is one of the oldest commercial uses of the desert. Fifty-four grazing allotments covering 4.5 million acres, or 36 per cent of the public lands, are contained in the CDCA. Approximately 75,000 sheep and 14,000 cattle obtain all or part of their subsistence from these lands.

Recreation attracts approximately 7.5 to 8.0 million visitors per year to the desert. There is a wide variety of possible activities including camping, sight-seeing, picnicking, motorcycle riding, sand sailing, rock-hounding, nature study, hiking, four-wheel driving, and photography. Sixty-two per cent of all recreation visits occur on holiday weekends and another 30 per cent on normal weekends. The remaining 8 per cent occur during the week. The district operates and maintains eight developed campgrounds in the CDCA.

Motorized Vehicle Access is a topic of concern for almost every Desert user. Every visitor must use a vehicle to get at least part way to his destination. The Desert contains about 15,000 miles of paved or maintained roads, and 30,000 miles of unimproved ways and dirt roads. The task of determining which routes of travel in the "limited" use class will be kept open and which will be closed has begun. The process includes full public participation.

Geology-Energy-Minerals Resources from the CDCA account for about half the mineral values produced in the state of California, excluding oil and gas. Forty-six mineral commodities, plus geothermal resources and CO₂ gas, are known to exist in the CDCA. On a national scale, the CDCA produces 100 per cent of the country's boron minerals, 97 per cent of the rare earths, 10 per cent of the crude gypsum, 15 per cent of the talc, and 5 per cent of the iron. Six of the metallic minerals from the CDCA are among those of which the U.S. imports 50 per cent or more of its supply. The CDCA contains locatable minerals such as gold, silver, copper, zinc, and iron. Leasable minerals include petroleum, phosphate, and sodium. Salable minerals include sand and gravel, building stone, and silica. There are ten Known Geothermal Resources Areas. Several of these are under development, and others are being studied.

Energy and Utility Corridors are of increasing importance for energy-hungry southern California. Sixteen planning corridors were identified in the Desert Plan, along with nine contingent corridors. There are fifty-five existing communications sites with five more identified for future use. The CDCA contains 12 existing power plant sites, with two more identified.

Land Tenure Adjustment is an ongoing program designed to simplify management by consolidating land ownership patterns. Selected land exchanges and boundary adjustments will be made as required to improve effective management of all Desert lands, both public and private. Participants in these adjustments include the BLM, private land owners, and other government agencies.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern total 75 in the CDCA. The CDD is presently scheduled to complete activity management plans for 21 ACECs during FY 1981.

Soil-Air-Water resources are receiving special attention. Approximately four million acres of the CDD have been subjected to a soil inventory. Studies of both air and water quality are continuous to insure compliance with the various laws regulating air and water quality.

Desert Law Enforcement Rangers have logged about 13,000 hours of patrol in the first eight months of FY 1981. A total of 17 rangers cover the entire CDCA. Duties are varied and include visitor services and protection, investigation of violations of federal laws, search and rescue, both formal and informal presentations upon request, and cooperation with other law enforcement agencies.

Desert Safety is a continuous, never-ending program. The CDD produced a full-color poster that illustrates most of the hazards one would expect to encounter in the Desert. Safety publications are being developed. There is also an ongoing program to close off some of the most dangerous abandoned mine shafts. Efforts are also being made, with the cooperation of the military, to identify and remove unexploded ordinance.

Fire Crews have been increased from 30 to 38 people. The CDD has two Desert fire stations, one in Lucerne Valley, the other at the Hole-in-the-Wall. A total of five Fire Prevention Technicians have been working to reduce the number of wildfires.

REDDING DISTRICT

The Redding District encompasses the lands and waters of the northern end of the Sacramento Valley and surrounding mountains and plateaus. The area is dominated by the towering presence of Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen. Agriculture and range lands are the principal land uses of the upper Central Valley, while forest and range lands are predominant in the north.

The Redding District administers approximately 353,000 acres of public land, much of it in small scattered parcels. The District also administers approximately 170,000 acres of subsurface resources, including undeveloped oil, gas, and geothermal reserves.

The predominant uses of the public lands in the District are timber harvesting, grazing, mining, wildlife habitat, recreation, and rights-of-way. A significant portion of the public land is located in, or close to, the population centers of the District; and management of those areas is increasingly urban in orientation. The process of revising land use plans for most of the District is now underway.

FY 1981 Budget. \$1.6 million

Employees 59
Permanent F/T 33
WAE 26

Major Plant Associations in the District include chaparral, oak woodland, coniferous forest, valley grassland, sagebrush, Great Basin grassland, and marsh grassland. The District provides habitat for about 90 sensitive plant species. Two federally-proposed species have been found on public land and are being protected.

Wildlife Resources within the District are diverse, including deer, bear, bobcat, and numerous small mammals; ducks and geese of the Pacific flyway; and significant anadromous and fresh water fisheries. Thirteen terrestrial sensitive species (including wolverine, Bald and Golden Eagles, Prairie and Peregrine Falcons, Spotted Owl, and the Mt. Shasta and Siskiyou salamanders) are known to occur within the District, and BLM is inventorying for sensitive species and critical habitat at this time. Two important Bald Eagle winter roosts have been identified on BLM land.

Range Programs include 118 grazing leases providing approximately 12,977 AUM forage. Most of the District's range lands have been under some form of livestock grazing for approximately 50 years. The Mount Dome Grazing EIS was completed in 1981, and inventories for the Redding Grazing EIS have begun. The Red Rock wild horse herd is located primarily on public land while two other herds use public land during part of each year. There have been 450 wild horses and burros adopted by residents of the District.

Cultural Resources in the District are numerous and varied, ranging from Early Man sites through pioneer history and preserved elements of a World War II Japanese internment camp to contemporary Indian religious sites. Native American Indian religious ceremonies occasionally occur

today on public land. The Redding District began its cultural resources program in 1977. By the end of FY 1980, archaeological inventories of more than 20,000 acres were completed, two prehistoric villages were excavated and inventoried, an anthropological overview of the District was completed, and several scores of cultural sites were identified as being eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Forestry Programs in the District account for the harvesting of 5 million board-feet annually from the District's approximately 60,000 acres of Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, and White Fir forest land. The annual cut is based on sustained yield principles derived from extensive and intensive forest inventories.

Mineral Resources within the Redding District -- gold, copper, silver, zinc, and platinum -- have been significantly developed since the Gold Rush. Today, especially with increased prices, these and many other minerals contribute significantly to the local economy. The District is also responding to continuing interest in oil, gas, and geothermal energy sources on public land.

Water Resources. Increased demand for water on public lands, as rural and urban growth continues, has intensified the District's federal water resource and water rights program. The Redding District is taking a positive lead in water quality and watershed enhancement projects.

Recreation Opportunities within the Redding District are exceptionally diverse. The District operates five developed campgrounds and eleven day use facilities along the Klamath, Trinity, and Sacramento Rivers. Additionally, hundreds of undeveloped public land parcels are popular for such activities as fishing, hunting, picnicking, camping, ORV play, and hang gliding. About 78,000 acres of public lands have been designated for ORV use and an additional 42,000 acres will be designated this year. With inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System, both the Klamath and Trinity Rivers are attracting growing numbers of water-oriented recreationists.

Youth Programs in the Redding District have been vigorous, popular, and productive in the past few years but funding cuts will eliminate both the YCC and YACC programs prior to 1982. The YCC camp in Chico, operated jointly with the local high school district, has been the only year-round YCC camp in the nation. The YACC operation, with an approximate benefit-cost ratio of 1.8-to-1, completed important projects for BLM and other federal and local agencies in spite of reduced work force in 1981.

Trinity River Task Force The Redding District is an active participant in this interagency task force which is dedicated to the preservation and improvement of the Trinity River and of its outstanding steelhead and salmon fishery.

REDDING DISTRICT

Lands and Realty. The Redding District was selected as one of four offices Bureauwide to test decentralized casework processing at the district level. This pilot effort was successful in improving public service and the BLM is now developing implementation schedules to decentralize lands case processing in all districts. District procedures were developed to deal more efficiently with other major lands activities such as withdrawal review and unauthorized use abatement. Unauthorized occupancy is being actively pursued where resource conflicts have been identified.

The Redding District covers an area of approximately 20,000 square miles, including 10,000 square miles of National Forest land. The District is responsible for the management of 17,000 acres of National Forest land, 10,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, and 1,000 acres of State land. The District is also responsible for the management of 1,000 acres of National Forest land, 10,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, and 1,000 acres of State land.

The District is also responsible for the management of 1,000 acres of National Forest land, 10,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land, and 1,000 acres of State land.

By 1981 Budget: \$1.2 million

Employees: 21

Payroll: \$7.3 million

ADP: 21

Supervisory visits to public lands are scheduled to be 1.5 million annually, with increasing and decreasing the principal activities.

Public Lands. The District is engaged in a cooperative effort to protect an 18,000-acre Eagle Lake Management Plan for Eagle Lake which is the second largest natural lake within the state. Fifty per cent of the lake shoreline is publicly administered, 25 per cent is in private ownership. Other agencies involved include Lassen County, Lassen National Forest, California State Lands Commission, and California Department of Fish and Game.

Public Lands. The District has recently acquired additional portions of the abandoned Southern Pacific railroad's Greenville-to-Redding line as public recreational trail use. In October 1978, the Southern Pacific rail line from Greenville to Redding was officially abandoned, allowing the land to revert to the various affected landowners. Of the full 24.3 miles, 14 per cent was sold to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. These portions will remain open for public enjoyment. The District is working on land exchange with private landowners to place the remaining 25 per cent in public ownership.

Range Management. In addition to the various activities mentioned above, the District includes a grazing District under Section 2 of the Taylor Grazing Act, with 11,000 acres administered under section 2. There are 100 permittees and 10,000 head of cattle and horses on the range. Total stock of livestock are 100,000, with an additional 10,000 head of horses and mules.

SUSANVILLE DISTRICT

The Susanville District covers 9.8 million acres in northeastern California and northwestern Nevada, of which 2.7 million acres are public lands administered by BLM. The area is high in intermittent recreation use and low in permanent population, with the two concentration centers being Susanville (7,025) and Alturas (2,980). The District is administratively divided into three detached Resource Areas: Eagle Lake; Alturas; and Surprise.

The District is entirely mountainous, with timbered portions lying generally in the west, fragmented in ownership, and posing complex access problems. BLM lands within the District contain approximately 30,000 acres of commercial forest land and 247,000 acres of Juniper-type woodlands. Annual precipitation varies from 17 inches in Susanville to 12 inches in Cedarville. Three lake systems dominate the area. There are 1,008 miles of BLM roads within the District, with annual maintenance performed on 250 miles.

The District's resources, activities, and programs are dominated by range management, including Wild Horses, recreation, and fire management.

FY 1981 Budget \$3.8 million

Employees. 84

Permanent F/T. 42

WAE. 42

Recreation visits to public lands are estimated to be 1.5 million annually, with hunting and rockhounding the principal activities.

Eagle Lake. The District is engaged in a cooperative effort to produce an Interagency Eagle Lake Management Plan for Eagle Lake which is the second largest natural lake within the state. Eighty per cent of the lake shoreline is federally administered; 20 per cent is in private ownership. Other agencies involved include Lassen County, Lassen National Forest, California State Lands Commission, and California Department of Fish and Game.

Rails to Trails. The District has recently acquired additional portions of the abandoned Southern Pacific Railroad's Susanville-to-Westwood line for public recreational trail use. In October 1978, the Southern Pacific rail line from Susanville to Westwood was officially abandoned, allowing the land to revert to its various adjacent landowners. Of the full 24.5 miles, 75 per cent goes back to BLM and the U.S. Forest Service. These portions will remain open for public enjoyment. The District is working on land exchanges and right-of-way acquisition to place the remaining 25 per cent in public ownership.

Range Management is extensive because virtually all of the District includes a grazing district under Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act, with only 12,000 acres administered under Section 15. There are 230 permittees and livestock operators grazing some 58,000 animals annually. Total AUMS of livestock use is 195,000, with an additional 51,480 AUM's allocated for big game animals.

Wildlife Species inhabiting the District include the largest segment of the state's pronghorn antelope population and a sizeable amount of Rocky Mountain mule deer. Rare or endangered species occurring in the District are the Southern Bald Eagle and the Modoc Sucker. The area is also a major nesting site for Golden Eagles and Prairie Falcons, and is located in the middle of the Pacific Flyway, hosting numerous nesting and migrant waterfowl, including a significant number of Canadian Geese. River streams in the District and a 65-acre reservoir are part of the Habitat Management Plan to support trout and non-game fisheries.

Geothermal Resources within the District involve both public lands and national forest lands and include four Known Geothermal Resource Areas.

Fire Management is conducted under a unique program by which full protection and enforcement of the state fire laws is provided on approximately 800,000 acres of private lands in addition to 3.2 million acres of public lands. The District is involved in interagency cooperation for protection of the Lassen National Forest and the Lassen Volcanic National Park through the Susanville Interagency Fire Dispatch Center, which also houses one of five lightning detection systems that will monitor lightning strikes in northern California, Oregon, and Nevada. Planning is currently underway to incorporate the local California Department of Forestry Dispatching facilities into the Susanville Interagency Fire Dispatch Center, by fire season 1982.

Wild Horse and Burro Management covers more than 2 million acres divided into 10 areas where inventories have been done by helicopter since 1973. During fiscal year 1980, 1,350 wild horses and burros were gathered from the District.

Cultural Resources in the Susanville District span some 10,000 years of pre-history. Recent surveys have identified at least 12 varieties of prehistoric sites, ranging from large villages occupied repeatedly over several millennia to small hunting stations, many probably used only once. They range in size from small lithic scatters no more than 20 feet in diameter to vast obsidian quarries covering as much as 6 square miles. BLM surveys have so far recorded over 1,200 sites lying on public lands within the District. The Surprise Resource Area is exceptionally rich in these resources. Area-wide, we have identified an average frequency of about 11 archaeological sites per square mile, with certain highly favorable settings displaying as many as 34 sites per square mile. Statistical analyses of the five per cent of the area so far surveyed allow the prediction of about 24,000 sites in the Resource Area. The Lassen-Applegate Trail, which brought thousands of gold seekers to California in 1849, passes through High Rock Canyon, one of the Area's most remarkable constellations of archaeological sites.

UKIAH DISTRICT

Located in the northwestern corner of the state, the Ukiah District contains nearly 500,000 acres of BLM-managed public land. Within its boundaries is the Redwood Empire Area, which inspired Luther Burbank to comment, "I firmly believe from what I have seen that this is the chosen spot of all the earth as far as nature is concerned." The District extends from the San Francisco Bay on the south to the Oregon border on the north. With the Pacific Ocean as its western boundary, the District extends east to the coast range mountains and the Sacramento Valley. Much of the public land in the District is in small parcels intermixed with private ownership.

Within the District are not only the awesome redwoods, but also the King Range National Conservation Area with nearly 30 miles of ruggedly beautiful coastline, and The Geysers, the world's largest commercially developed geothermal steam field.

Climatic conditions vary from a semi-arid savannah-like region in the southeastern corner to a rain forest with more than 100 inches of annual rainfall along the northern coast.

Administratively, the District is divided into three resource areas: Clear Lake; Mendocino; and Eureka. The Eureka Resource Area is a detached office, temporarily located in Arcata. Budget and personnel statistics for fiscal year 1981 are:

FY 1981 Budget \$1.7 million

Employees 59

Permanent F/T 39

WAE. 20

Geothermal Development in the United States began at The Geysers area in the Ukiah District. Although most of the present production is on private land, 49 wells are on Federal leases, 40 of which have proved to be commercial. Construction of the first major power plant to be located on Federal lands began in 1980. Ground-breaking for a second power plant occurred in 1981, and a third plant is in the planning stage. The third plant will be constructed on a mineral reserve lease (private surface/Federal mineral rights). A total of five power plants are under construction at The Geysers field, and six are in various stages of the permitting process. Current production is 908 megawatts (MW). In a conventional plant, 83 million barrels of oil would be burned to produce 908 MW of electricity. Power generation is projected to more than double by 1983, furnishing enough power for well over a million residences. Since the first sale of Federal leases in 1974, \$22.2 million has been paid into the U.S. Treasury for leases on public and mineral reserve lands. Royalties paid annually by Federal leases now amount to nearly \$6 million.

King Range National Conservation Area In 1970 the King Range was designated the first national conservation area. The area encompasses approximately 59,900 acres along the northern Coast of California and extends some 35 miles north and south between the Mattole River and Whale Gulch. The abrupt rise of Kings Peak (4,087 feet) less than three

miles from the ocean is unmatched in California and is rare anywhere in the world. Congress, through Public Law 91-476, has directed the Bureau to manage this wild, rugged, relatively undeveloped area under a program of multiple use and sustained yield. A plan to reintroduce the Roosevelt Elk to the King Range will be prepared in fiscal year 1981 and will be implemented in cooperation with the State Department of Fish and Game in FY 1982. The District has an active exchange program for the purpose of acquiring and consolidating ownership in the King Range.

Timber Management. The District offers for competitive bidding approximately 8.5 million board feet of timber each year. An environmental impact statement on the management of 48,682 acres of commercially productive forest land was completed in March 1981. With the scattered ownership land patterns in Mendocino, Humboldt, and Trinity counties, where most of the timber is located, access is a persistent problem. Douglas fir is the species most harvested on public lands within the District. Seedlings are planted at the end of the harvest season to ensure a future supply of timber on a sustained yield basis.

Recreation. Because of the District's proximity to the San Francisco Bay Area population, recreation use is heavy. Facilities for users include 13 established campgrounds with water and toilet facilities. Four are located on Cow Mountain east of Ukiah, four in the King Range National Conservation Area west of Garberville, two in the Knoxville Recreation Area north of Lake Berryessa, and three in Indian Valley northwest of Williams. Activities include off-road vehicle use, fishing, camping, hunting, boating, and backpacking. Eight wilderness study areas (WSAs) have been identified in the District.

Grazing. Approximately 76,000 acres of public land in the District are leased to ranchers for cattle and sheep grazing. Much of the leased land is chaparral-covered and has very limited forage production.

Wildlife is abundant on the public land in the District. Habitat improvement projects are carried out in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game. The District lands provide habitat for such endangered animal species as the Bald Eagle, Golden Eagle, and the Peregrine Falcon. Another important wildlife species found 80 miles northwest of Sacramento in the Cache Creek area is the Tule Elk.

Fire Management. A prescribed burn program for brush management began on Cow Mountain in 1980. To date, 16,600 acres of the 60,000-acre unit have been treated. A mosaic-patterned burn is done on approximately 15 percent of the gross acreage. Burning is expected to continue indefinitely and provide such benefits as improved watershed conditions, improved wildlife habitat, and reduced fire hazard. Prescribed burning has returned fire to its natural role in this area's ecology and will be used throughout the District as funds become available.

Watershed Management. A primary concern in the Ukiah District is the protection of soil and water resource values. Soils and geology of the Franciscan formation cover most of the District and are regarded as some of

the most unstable on the North American continent. Because many of the last free-flowing rivers in California traverse the District, supporting a vast fishery and recreation resource, the protection of water quality is important. District specialists are working with other regulatory agencies to establish programs to monitor water quality and erosion in The Geysers-Calistoga Known Geothermal Resource Area.

Cultural Resource Management. The region included within the boundaries of the Ukiah District has been occupied by man for several thousand years. The area was one of the most populated regions on the North American continent during the prehisotric and ethnohistoric periods. The Punta Gorda Lighthouse, located in the King Range National Conservation Area, is on the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, the building was occupied from 1912 and was abandoned in 1945. Near the Lighthouse, remnants of several ship wrecks can be seen scattered along the King Range coast.

Research Natural Area. The Northern California Coast Range Preserve is composed of 3,390 acres of BLM-managed public land and 3,800 acres of land owned and managed by The Nature Conservancy (TNC), a nonprofit conservation organization. The area is unique because it was only lightly logged at the turn of this century, and it remains much as it was when settled in the 1880's. The Preserve is cooperatively managed by the Ukiah BLM District and The Nature Conservancy for research, recreation day-use, and environmental education. The Elder Creek watershed is completely contained within the Preserve and, because of its unaltered condition, was selected by the U.S. Geological Survey as one of 70 national hydrologic benchmarks.

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